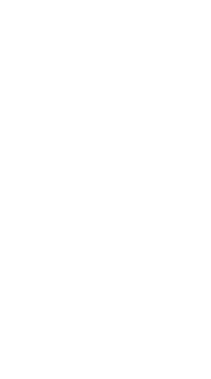
the eastern and the we tern kingdom ever since Louis | dignity | Although the emperor, after Bruns early death the German and Charles the Rald divided the reulm of Lothair II more ethnographically by the treaty of Meersen, August 5, 870 After the deposition in 887 of the emperor Charles III., who for a short time appeared at the head of the three rounted realms, the country still remuned distinct though the invasions of the Northmen and feudal disintegration creeping in from the west vied to tear it to rices. Let the emperor Arnulf, after his success against the Scandinavians, restored some order, and made his son I weatchulch king over that part of the empire in 894 But he never overcame the difficulties inherent in a country peopled by Franks Burgundians Almains I risians and Scandinavians speaking various Romance and Tentonic dialects, the western group being evidently attracted by the growth of a French the eastern by that of a German nationality Ling / wentebulch quirrelled with certain powerful lords offended mortally the bishofs, especially that of Treves and finally lost his life in battle on the 13th August 900 In the days of Louis the Child, the last of the ea tern Cirolings there rose to ducal dignity Peginar Long neck count of Haspengau Hennegau, or Hamault, who owned a number of ficis and monasteries in the dioce e of Liege. He found it profitable to adhere to Charles Ling of the Western Franks a pecually after Louis a death m J11 His son Gisilbert from 915 began to rule the Lotharingians likewise in opposition to Conrad I and Henry I who were the successors of I out the Child with the exception however of Alace and the Frisian districts which now separated definitively to remain with the German Lingdom. By the treaty of Bonn (921) the Lotharingian duchy was cided formally to France, until Henry I profiting by the disunion between Charles the Simple and his rivals subdued Gisilbert and his dominion (925) and about 928 returned it to him with the hand of his daughter as a member of the German kingdom though rather more independent than other duchies. Its western frontier now appears to have extended up to the Dutch Zeal inds.

Henry's son the great Otto I when he brother rebelled in conjunction with Eberhard and Gisilbert the dukes of Francom; and LotLaringia, beat and annihilated these two vassals (939) and secured the latter country by a treaty with the French king Louis IV who married Gisilbert's widon entrusting it consecutively to his brother Henry, to a Duke Otto and from 914 to Conrad the Red his son in law Chiefly with the help of the I otheringians he invaded France in order to reinstate the king, who had been dethroned by his proud vassals. But a few years later, when Ludulf, the son of king Otto and the Engli h Edith and Duke Conrad discontented with certain measures rose against their father and lord the ever restless spirit of the Lotheringians broke out into new commotions. The stern Ling however, suppre sed them removed both his son and his son in law from their office and appointed his youngest brother the learned and statesmanlike Brun archbuhop of Cologne and chancellor of the review to be also duke or as he is called archduke of Lotharingia. Lrun snatched what was still left of demesne lands and some wealthy abbeys like St Maximine near . Freves from the rapacious nobles, who had entirely converted the offices of counts and other functionaries into hereditary property. He pre__d over their diets enforced the public, eace, and defended with their a sistance the frontier lands of Germany against the permicion influence of the auda of Germany against the perment influence of the death struggle fought between the last Carolings of Laon and the diales of Lars Quelling the insurrections of a Younger Pegnor in the lower or inputation regions, he admitted a faultful Count Frederick, who possessed might land in the Ardennes at Verdun and at Bar, on them!

October 10, 960 took the border land into his own hands, he connived, as it appears, at the beginning of a final division between an upper and a lower duchy -leaving the first to Frederick and his de cendants, while the other administered by a Duke Gottfrid, was again disturbed by a third Reginar and his brother Lambert of Louvain When Otto IL actually restored their fiefs to them in 976 he nevertheless granted the lower duchy to Charles a son of the Caroling Louis IV and his own aunt Gerberg a Henceforth there are two duchies of I orraine the official name applying originally only to the first but the two dignitures being distinguished as Dux Mo ellanorum and Dar Ripuariorum, or later on Dux Melensis or Barrensis and Dux Loranienns, de Bratantia Pullionis or de Limburg Both territories now awarmed with ecclesiastical and temporal lords who struggled to be independent, and though nominally the subjects of the German kings and emperors frequently held first from the kings and the grand seigneurs of France.

Between powerful vassals and encroaching neighbours the imperial delegate in the lower duchy could only be a still more powerful sei nour But Duke Charles became the captive of the bishop of Laon, and died in 994 His son Duke Otto dying childless (1004) left two si ters married to the counts of Louvain and Numer Between 1012 and 1023 appears Duke Gottfrid L son of a count of Veidun and supporter of the emperor Henry II who fighting his way a sinst the counts of Louvain Namur, Luxemburg and Holland is succeeded by his brother Cozelo 1 hitherto margrave of Antwerp who since 1033, with the emperor's permission ruled also Upper Lorraine and defended the frontier bravely against the incursions of Count Oilo of Blois the adversary of Conrad II At his death (1046) the my er durby went to his second son Gottfrid while the eldest, Gozelo II succeeded in the lower until he died childles (1046) But Gottfrid II (the Learded) an energetic but untrustworth; vassal, rebelled twice in alliance with hing Henry I of France and Count Bildwin V of Flanders against the empiror Henry V, who opposed a union of the duchus in such hands Lower Lorraine therefore was given (1046) to Count Frederick of Luxemburg after whose death (1005) it was neverthcless held by Gottfrid who in the mean time being banished the country had married Beatrice, the widow of Boniface of Tu cany and acted a prominent part in the affairs of Italy As duke of Spoleto and champion of the Holy See he rose to great importance during the turbulent minority of Henry IV Il han he died December 21 1069 his son Cottfrid III the Hunch backed, succeeded in the lower duchy who for a short time was the husband to Matilda of Cano sa the daughter of Boniface and Beatrice Soon however he turned his back on Italy and the pape joined Henry IV fou ht with the Saxon rebels and Robert of Flanders and in the end was miserably murdered by an emissary of the count of Holland February 26 1076 Conrad the emperor's young son now held the duchy nominally till it was granted 1088 to Gottfrid IV count of Bouillon and son of Ida a si ter of Gottfrid III and Count Eustace of Loulogne the hero of the first crusade who died king of Jerusalem in 1100 After him Henry count of I imburg of timed the ountry, but adhering to the old emperor in his la.t struggles, he was removed by the son in May 1106 to make room for Gottfrid V the great grand on to Lambert I count of Lorrsine a descendant of the first dural hou e which had been expelled by Otto the Creat. Neverthele she joined his predece sor in rebellion against the emperor (1114) but returned to his side in the war about the see of Lidge Later on he opposed King Lothair III who in turn sur ported Walram son of Henry of Limburg but died to peace with Conrad



III, January 15 1139 His son Gottfrid VI was the | last duke of Lower Lorraine and second duke of Brabant Henceforth the duchy split definitely into that of Limburg the inheritance of the counts of Verdun, and that of Louvain or Brabant, the dominion of the ancient line of the counts of Haspen, au. Various fra, ments remained in the hands of the counts of Luxembur, Namur, Flanders

Holland Juliers, &c. Upper Lorraine a hilly table land is bordered on the cast by the ridge of the Vosges, on the north by the Ardennes and on the south by the table land of Langres Towards the west the open country stretches on into Champagne. The Yeuse and the Moselle the latter with its tributarie Meurthe and Siar, run through it from SE to NV in a direction parallel to the ridge of the Argonnes In this country Duke Frederick was succeeded by his son and grandson till 1033 Afterwards Gozelo I and Gottfrid the Bearded, Count Albert of Alsace and hibrother or nephew Gerard, held the duchy successively under very insecure circumstances The ducal territories were even then on all sides surrounded and broken in upon not only by those of the three bishops but also by the powerful counts of Bar Morcover when in 1070 a new dynasty was established in Theodoric son of Count Gerard of Alsace his brother Gerard of Vaudement became the founder of a separate line. The former political and feudal ties still connected the duchy with the empire The bishops were the suffragans of the archbishop of Treves who rose to be one of the prince electors. The dukes however, de scending from Theodoric in the male line though much weakened by the incessant dilapidation of their property for two centuries adhered generally to the emperor Duke Sumon I was step brother of the emperor Lothar III. his son Matthew I intermarried with the Hohenstaufen family His son and grand ons appear traditionally on the side of Henry VI Philip Frederick II. and but rarely prefer the Welfish opponent. Later on Thousald II and Frederick IV supported All ert and Frederick of Austria against Louis the Bivariau. 1et during the same age French feudalism and chivalry French custom and language advanced steadily to the di advantage of German policy and German idioms amongst knights and citizens King Philip Augustus already promoted Frenchmen to the sees of Cambras Verdun, and foul. Though remuting a fiel of the empire the duchy of Lorraine itself a loose accumulation of centrifical elements was arre tibly attracted by its western neighbour although the progress of French monarchy for a time was violently checked by the English inva ion. Duke Rudolf a great grandson of Rudolf of Hapsbur, died at Créey among the French chivalry, like his brother in law the count of Bar To his son John who was porsoned at larrs (1391) Charles called the Bold, succeeded while his brother Frederick who was slain at Agine urt, had annexed the county of Vaudemont by right of his wife. Charles who died in 1431 without male issue had be towed his dau hter Isab lla in marriage on I end count of Anjon and titular king of Naples Sicily and Jerus them and all on French va all for fragments of the duchy of Bur and the fiels of Pont a Mousson and Guis. However when he obtained by right of his wife the duchy of Lorrance he was defeated by Anthony, the Iolanthe marrying Frederick II Count Anthony's son and heir the duches of Lorraine and Ear were in the end united by I cm II with the county of Vandemont and its dependencies lumale Mayenne and Elbouf In the mean tim all the protects were nearly annihilated by the conque to of Charles of Burgundy who evidently had chosen

empire separating Germany from France, fell almost in stantly to pieces however when the bold Burgundian lost his conquests and his life in the battle of Nancy, January 4 1477 After this the duchy tottered on, merging ever more into the stream of French history though its bishops were princes of the empire and resided in imperial cities. At the death of René II (1508), his cluest son Anthony, who had been educated in the court of France inherited Lorraine with its dependencies. The second Claude was first duke of Guise and the third John alternately or conjointly with his nephew Nicolaus bishop of Metz Toul and Verdun better known as the cardinal of Lorraine. Still the old connexion reappeared occasionally during the 1 rench wars of the emperor Charles V In 1525 the country was invaded by German insurgents and I utheran ism began to spread in the towns When Maurice elector of Saxony and the German princes rose against the emperor (1052) they sold the three Lishoprics and the cities of Toul, Metz and Verdun, as well as Cambrai, to king Henry II, and hailed him as imperial vicar and under libertatis Cermanie In vain did Charles V lav siego to Metz for nearly three months the town slready entirely French was successfully defended by the duke of Guise German heresy also lost its hold in these territorie owing to the Catholic influence of the house of Guise which ruled the court of France during an eventful period Charles II the grandson of Duke Anthony who as a descendant of Charles the Caroling even ventured to claim the French crown against the house of Bourbon had by his wife a daughter of him, Henry II two sons. But Henry, the eldest brother in law to Henry of Navarre, leaving no sons the duchy at his death July 31 1624 reverted to his brother Francis who on November 26, 1625 resigned it in favour of his son Charles III the husband of Duke Henry's eldest daughter Sidin, again t Richelieu with the house of Au tria and Duke Gaston of Orleans Charles after being driven out by the French and the Swedes, resigned the duchy January 19, 1634 and like the three bishopries it was actually allutted to France by the peace of Westphalia. The duke however after fighting with the Fronde and with Condé and Spain against Turenne and Mazarin and quarrolling in turn with Spain was nevertheless reinstand by the treaty of the Pyrenees (1659) under hard conditions. He had to code the duchy of Bir to raze the fortifications of Nancy, and to yield the French free passage to the bishoprics and Al ace But re tless as ever after trying to be raised amon, the princes of the blood royal in return for a promise to cede the duch he broke again with Louis XIV and was expelled once more together with his neglew and heir Charles IV I copold. Both fought in the Dutch war on the German side in the vain hope of reconquering their country When Charles IV after his uncle's death refused to yield the towns of Longwy and Nancy according to the peace of Nimeguen Louis governor of Tyrol and fought the Turks for the emperor Leopold I whose sister he had married In the next French war he commanded the imperial troops. Hence his son I copold Joseph at the cost of Saarloui regained the duchy once more by the treaty of Ryswick (1697) This rince carefully held the balance between the contending e parties when Europe struggled for and against the Bourbon succession in Spain so that his court became a sanctuary for pretenders and persecuted particans. His second son Francis Stepher by a daughter of Duke Philip of Orleans and his heir since 1729 surrendered the duchy ultimately owing to the defeat of Austria in the war for the I olish crown (1735) This being lost by Stanislaus I e zezynski the father in law of Louis VV the usufract of Lorreine the Lorent type the keystone of a wat realm stretching from the father in law of Louis W the usufract of Lorenne te Worth Sea to the Mediterranean. This new border and a confortable readence at Nancy were granted to the

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

NINTH EDITION

a century all Lorraine and Alsace up to the Ihine were Meanwhile Francis Stephen since 1736 the husband of Archduchess Maria Theresa, had obtained in compensation the grand-ducky of Tuscany where the last of the Medici died in 1737 He became his wife s coregent in the Austrian provinces (1740) and was elected line of the Romans and crowned emperor 1715 the ancestor of the present rulers of Austria When in the recent I ranco-German war both Strasburg and Metz were taken by the German troops after a gullant defence the French had to submit in the peace of Frankfort, May 10 1871 to the political and strategical decisions of the conquerors Old German territory all Alsace, and a portion of Lorraine, the upper valley of the Saar, the strong fortresses of Diedenhofen (Thionville) and Metz on the Moselle, with the surrounding di tricts viz., the greater part of the Moselle and the Meurthe departments where here and there German is still the language of the inhabitants were the spoils of victory They are now united and administered in all civil and military matters as an imperial province of the new German empire

See Calmet, Histoire Ecclesiastique et civile de la Lorrain See Cainet, Hubore Ecclesustique et crell et la Lorran 3 vols. Mascov Dosentalus de nera Lobarrigus ergen cun ungeren Zonano Germunou Uringer Des deuts ho Staatgeblet versus 374. Watt D nieble 1 rhosungsproblet vols v-vii Greebre cht Geschichte at Pleuts Index Mascrat vols 1-v Henn Martin Huboret de France 17 vols Rushe, D utethe Geschicht de 1 Pleuts Index Austrard vols 1-v Henn Martin Huboret de France 17 vols Rushe, D utethe Geschicht un Zeitalter der P formution C vols Bashe Fran sande Consider S vols A S limital Einst und Lobarrigan Victius at wie diese Proximen dem deutschen Rouche verloren 18.0

LORY, a word of Malayan crigin signifying I arrot 1 in eneral use with but slight variation of form in many Luropean languages, is the name of certain birds of the order Psittace mostly from the Moluccas and New Gumen. which are remarkable for their bright scarlet or crimson colouring though also and perhaps subsequently, applied to some others in which the plumage is chiefly green. The Lories have been referred to a considerable number of

genera of which Eclectus, Lorius (the Domicella of some authors) Eor and Chalconsutacus may be here particularized, while under the equally vague name of Lorikeets may be comprehended the genera Charmosyna Loriculus and Coriphilus By most systematists some of these forms have been placed far apart even in different families of Pattice, but Garred has shown (Proc. Zool Soriety, 1874 pp 586-598, and 1876 p 692) the many common characters they pos ess which thus goes some way to justify the relationship implied by their popular designation latest and perhaps the most complete account of these birds 13 to be found in the first part of Count T Salvadoris

Polish prince till his death (1766) And now for more than | Ornitologia della Papuasia e delle Moluche, published at Turin in 1880 though he does not entirely accept Garrod s arrangement Of the Lenus Ledectus the Italian naturalist admits five species namely, L pectoralis and F roratus (which are respectively the polychlorus and grandis of most authors) E cardinalis (otherwise intermedius) E wester man and E correla-the last two from an unknown habitat though doubtless within the limits of his labour while the first seems to range from Waigiou and Mysol through New Guinea, including the Kil and Aru group to the Solomon Islands, and the second is peculiar to the Moluccas and the third to Pouru, Amboyna and Ceram Still more recently Dr A B Meyer has described (Proc Luci Society 1851 p 917) what he considers to be mother species I riedeli, from Cera or Seirah, one of the Tenumber group, of which Timor Laut is the chief to the south west of New Guinea. Much interest has been excited of late by the discovery in 1873, by the traveller and naturalist last named, that the birds of this genus possessing a red plumage were the females of those wearing green feathers So unexpected a discovery, which was announced by Dr Meyer on the 4th of March 1674 to the Zoological and Botanical Society of Vienna, naturally provoked not a little controversy for the difference of coloration is so marked that it had even been projected to separate the Green from the Red Lories generically 4 but now the truth of his assertion is generally admitted and the story is very fully told by him in a note contributed to Gould's Birds of New Guinea (part vin 1st October 1878) though several interesting matters therewith con nected are still undetermined Among these is the question of the colour of the first plumage of the young a point not without important signification to the student of phylo-

Though the name Lorv has long been used for the species of Felectus and some other genera related thereto some writers would restrict its application to the birds of the genera Lorus Eos Chalconsátacus and their near allies which are often placed in a subfamily I or unse belonging to the so-called Family of Trichoglossida or 'brush tongued " Parrots Garrod in the course of his investiga tions on the anatomy of Pattace was led not to attach much importance to the structure indicated by the coithet

brush tongued stating (Proc Zool Society 1874 p 597) that it is only an excessive development of the papitic which are always found on the lingual surface. The birds of this group a every characteristic of the New Guinea Subregion 6 in which occur according to Count Salvadors ten species of Loreus eight of Eos and four of Chalcopattacus, but none seem here to require any further notice? though among them and particularly in the genus Eos are included some of the most richly coloured birds to be found in the whole world nor does it appear that more need be said of the so-called Lorikeets. (A. N.)

LOS ANGELES a city of the United States the capital of Los Angeles county, California is situated in the low land between the Sierra Madre and the Pacific about 17 miles from the coast on the west bank of a stream of its

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1 Proc Z of Socrety 18:7 p one of the first r in E Jectus has been treated by Dr Ernkenberg of H Hellery (Fergl, Phys J Sechan Bell et H Ath 1, 1 l r regreted in Miller (Form, Ferner et Went 1951 p 5 folds of Families Hall et H. and the H. and H. an



own name It has 483 miles by rail south south-east of | San Francisco on the Southern Pacific Lastroad and is connected by branch lines with Wilmington Sinta Monica (both on the coast), and Santa Ana. As the centre of a fine orange and grape growing country and a resort for invalids I or Augeles is a place of some importance, and since the opening of the rulways it has been in full prosperity the old adobe buildings rapidly giving place to more substantial structures Founded in 1781 by the Spaniards, it received the name Town of the Queen of the Angels" (Puells de la I eine de los Ingeles) as a tribute to the beauty and pleasantness of the spot. It was the capital of the Mexican state of Culifornia from 1836 to 1846 in which latter year it was captured by United States forces. The population has increased from 5728 in 1870 to 11 311 in 1880

LOT the ancestor of Moab and Ammon was the son of Haran and grandson of Terah, and accompanied his uncle Abraham in his migration from Haran to Canaan Bethel 1 Lot separated from Abraham and while the unclo went on to Hebron the nephew settled in the district of Sodom When Jehovah was about to destroy Sodom and the other cities of the plain two divine messengers appeared, spent the night in Lot's house, and next morning led I ot, his wife, and his two unmarried daughters on of the city His wife looked back and was changed to a fillar of salt 2 but Lot with his two daughters escaled first to loar and then to the mountains east of the Dead Sea where the daughters supposing themselves the only survivors of the catastrophe that had de troyed their home, I lanned and executed an incest by which they became mothers. sons were th ancestors of Ammon and Moab Such is the outline of the Juhvistic history of Lot which the priestly narrator epitomizes in a few words, the only statement peculiar to his narrative being that in Gen xi 27-3" The account of Chedorlaomers invasion and of Lot s rescue by Abraham belongs to an independent source the age and historical value of which has been much disputed See on the one hand Lwald Ges he hee vol a and Tuch in his Genesis and in an essay originally published in ZD MG vol 1, and reprinted in the second edition of his Genesis and on the other hand the essay in Noldeke, Untersuchungen and Wellhausen ut supra, p 414

The name Lot (11) signifies avail which has I d Goldzicher Nightledger p "16 s; to the arbitrary kypothesas that the story of Lot and has danglien as a myth about the might. Lot and his danglien with a myth about the might. Lot and his danglier per and has hard it ritions from the Jews. The danglier per and hard the late of the other trabian writers give off r forms.

LOT a south westerly department of central France corresponding to what was formerly known as Quercy (the country of the Cadurei) a district of the old province of Guyenne is situated between 44 12 and 45 5 A lat and between 1 and 2 12 E long and is bounded on the N by Correze on the W by Dordogne and Lot et Garonne on the S by Tarn et Garonne and on the L by Aveyron and Cantai Its extreme length from north east to south west as about 52 miles and its breadth from north west to south-east 31 miles with an area of 2013 square miles It slopes towards the south west from a maximum altitude of 2560 feet on the borders of Cantal to a minimum of 213 feet at the point where the river Lot quits the department through a wide geological range beginning with primary rocks (granite gness mica schists)

which are succeeded by his, colitic limestone (occupyin, the greater portion of the area), chalks and finally by Tertiary formations. The Lot which traverses it from ea t to west, is navigable for the whole distance (78 miles) with the help of locks, its principal tributary warun the department is the Cole (on the right). In the north of the department the Dordogne has a cours of 37 rules, among its tributaries are the Cire which has its ri e in Cantal and the Ouysse, a river of no great I noth but remarkable for the abundance of its waters. The streams in the south of Lot all flow into the Turn By the Dordogne and Lot the surface is divided into a number of lime tone platenus known by the name of ' causes that to the north of the Dordogne is called the Cau so de Martel , between the Dordogue and the Lot is the Causse de Gramit or de Rocamadour, south of the Lot is the Causse de Cahors. These causses, owing to the rapid drappearance of the rain through the faults in the limestone have for the most part an and appearance and their rivule's are generally mere dry beds but their altitude (from 700 to 1300 feet, much lower therefore than that of the similar plateous in Lozère Hérault, and Aseyron) admits of the cultivation of the vine they also yield a small quantity of maize wheat outs, rye and potatoes, and some wood The deep interven ing valleys are full of verdure being well watered by abund ant springs supplied by drainage from the plateaux above. The climate is on the whole that of the Girondine region, the valleys are warm and the rainfall is omen hat above the average for I rance The difference of temperature between the higher parts of the department belon, ing to the central plateau and the sheltered valleys of the south west is con aiderable. Of the entire area of the department 691,920 acres are arable 20, 402 are forest land 169 038 are occupied by vineyards 64,250 are heath and 61 778 are meadow Sheep are the most abundant kind of live stock, but ligs horned cattle horses, asses and mules, and goats are also reared as well as poultry in large quantitie and bees Wine is the principal product of the department the most valued being that of Cahors or Cote du Lot It is used partly for blending with other wines and partly for local consumption The north-cast cantons supply large quantities of chestnuts, apples cherries, and peaches are common, and the department also grows tubicco and supplies truffics The iron lead and zine deposits are unimportant Marble, millstones limestone and clay are obtained to some extent but phosphate of lime is the most valuable inneral product of Lot. The manufactures are inconsiderable but there are numerous mills and wool spinning and carding as well as cloth making tanning currying brewing and agricultural implement making are carried on to some extent. The exports consist of grain, flour wine brandy, live stock nuts, troffles prune tobacco wood phosphate of lime leather and wool. The popu lation in 1876 was 276 512 The three arrondissements are Cahors Tigeae and Gourdon there are twenty nine cantons and three hundred and twenty three communes

LOT ET GARONNE, a department of south western France made up of Agenais and Bizadais two districts of the former province of Guyente, and Condomois and Lomagne formerly portions of Gascony hies between 43 50 and 44 45 N lat. and 1 7 E and 8 W long and is bounded on the W by Cironde on the N by Dordogne, on the L by Lot and Tarn-et Garonne, on the S by Gers and on the S W by Landes its extreme length from south west to north-east is 62 miles and it has an afea of 2067 square miles. The Garonne which traverses the department from south-cast to north west divides it into two unequal parts, in that to the north the slope is from east to west while in that to the south it is directly from south to north. A small portion in the south we t belongs

¹ In Gen. x | 10 sq. where Abr humarust to Egyptus record d
the c | no r n utlon of Lot and Weillauss a (John's f D Theol.
1876 p 413) has made it probabled it at the q-veods is no parts of the
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ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

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ARTS, SCIENCES, AND GENERAL LITERATURE

NINTH EDITION

VOLUME XV

EDINBURGH ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK

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to the sterile region of the Landes, the valleys of the the cares of government, he divided his kingdom among Garonne and of the Lot (its greatest affluent here) on the other hand are proverbial for their fertility The wilde t part is in the borders of Dordogne, where oak chestnut, and beach forests are numerous, the highest point is also here (896 feet) The Garonne, where it quits the depart ment is only some 33 or 36 feet above the sea level, it is navigable throughout with the help of its lateral canal, as also are the Lot and Bayse with the help of locks Dropt a right affluent of the Garonne in the north of the derartment is also navigable in the lower part of its cour e The climate is that of the Girondine region the mean temperature of Agen being 56 6 Fahr, or 5° above that of Paris the rainfall (31.5 mehes) is also above the average of France. Of the entire area 741 342 acres are arable, 210,047 are vineyard 172 980 under wood 85,254 natural mendow, and 56 836 waste Horned cattle are the chief live stock next in order come pigs sheep horse asses, and mules, and a small number of goats. Poultry and bees are all o reared. Its wines and its cereals are a great source of wealth to the department, in 1875 488 000 quarters of gram and 14,000,000 gallons of wine were produced Potatoes beetroot pulse and maize are also largely grown next come rye, barley, meslin, and buckwheat In 1877 7759 acres produced 5,838 849 % of tobacco worth upwards of two million francs. (olza, hemp and flax are also extensively cultivated. The fruit harvest (nuts chestnuts apricots) is large and valuable the prunes which take their name from Agen being especially in demand. The forests in the south west supply pine wood and cork. The forges high furnaces and foundries of the department are important brazier's ware is also produced, and there are workshops for the manufacture of agricultural implements and other machines. The making of plaster, lime and hydraulic cement, of tiles, bricks and pottery of confectioners and other eatables and brewing and distilling occupy many of the inhabitants. At Tonneins there is a national tobacco manufactory and the list of industries is completed by the mention of boatbuild in, cork cutting hat and candle making wool spinning weaving of woollen and cotton stuffs tanning paper the population was 316,920 (1100 I rotestants) The inhabitants speak a patois in which elegant and graceful works have been written such as the poems of Jasun (q1) The arrendissements are four—Agen Marmande Nérac, and Villeneuve and there are thirty five cantons and three hundred and twenty five communes

LOTHAIR I, Loman emperor eldest son of Louis the Prous was born in 795 It a diet held at Aix la-Chapello in 817 he received Austrasia with the greater part of Germany and was associated with his father in the empire, while suparate territories were granted to his brothers Louis and Tippin. This arrangement being modified in favour of Louis 5 oungest son Charles (afterwards Charles the Bald) the three brothers repeatedly rebelled, and for a time Lothair usurped supreme power After the death of Louis in 840 Lothair as his successor claimed the nght to govern the whole empite. His brothers Louis and Charles (Pippin Loing dead) un ted against him and in 841 he was defeated in the great battle of Fontenav On the 11th of August 843 the war was brought to an end ly the treaty of Verdun by which Lothar was confirmed in the num-rnal title, but recurved as his mmediate territory only Italy which he had roled from 822) with a long narrow district reaching just the Phone and the Rhine to the North S'a. His subsequent reign was full of trouble for many of his vasuals had become virtually independent, and he was unable to contend successfully with the Norsemen and the Saraceus. In 855 weary of

his sons, and retired to the monastery of Prum, where he died on the 28th of September of the same year emperor he was succeeded by his son Louis II

LOTHAIR THE SAXON, German Ling and Roman emperor was originally count of Suplinburg In 1106 he was made duke of Saxony by the emperor Henry V against whom he afterwards repeatedly rebelled After the death of Henry V in 1125 the party which supported imperial in opposition to papal claims wished to grant the crown to Duke Frederick of Swabia grand on of Henry IV The papel party, however headed by Archbishop Adalbert of Vianz, managed to secure the election of I other, who obtained their favour by making large con ces ions by which he was afterwards seriously hampered. In 1133 he was crowned emperer in Rome by Innocent IL, whom he had supported in a disputed papal election. In later times the church pretended that he had done homage to the pope for the empire but what he really received in fief was the hereditary territory of the Counte a Matilda. Meanwhile he had been engaged in bitter trife with the Hohenstaufen family, from whom he had demanded the allodual lands which they had inherited from the emperor Henry V Duke Friderick of Swabia, and his brother Courad, had rest ted the c pretensions and Conrad had even been crowned king in Milan The quarrel was ultimately settled by the lands in dispute being granted in fiel to the houle of Hohenstaufen. In order to strengthen his position Lothair had given his daughter Gertrude (a child of eleven) in marriage to Henry the Proud duke of Bavaria whom he made allo duke of Saxony Henry was further enriched by receiving the hereditary and imperial territories of the Counte Matilda, so that the Guelphs became by far the most powerful family in the empire Lothair secured other important adherents by giving North Sixony (afterwards Brandenburg) to Albert the Bear, and Thuringia (which he took from Landgrave Hermann) to Count I one. In his relations to the neighbouring populations Lother acted with great vigour The duke of Bohenia and the duke of Poland were compelled to do homage, and the margraviate of Mei sen and the county of Burgundy be gave to two of his supporters the former to Count Conrad of Wettin the latter to Duke Conrad of Zahringen. The kingdom of the Abotrites he granted to the Danish king Cnut and Caut's succes or Magaua was forced to accept it as a fief of the empire. In 1136 Lothair undertook a second expedition to Italy for the defence of Pope Innocent II against Poger of Sicily, and after accomplishing his object he died on the 3d of December 1137 in an Alpine but near Trent, on his way bick to Germany During his reign the Japacy gained ground in its rivalry with the empire but he displayed courage and resource in maintain ing the rights of the crown again t all his secular opponents Co Gerrais, Politier's Cosch chie Deuter lands unter der P. p. 71. 27 der Ka vor Henrich 1 and Loth v. HI 1941-4 Jah G whichle des deutschen Reiche unter Inhard in Sachem 1943

LOTHIAN LOTHENE LADDONIA a name whose origin is unknown 1 now preserved in the three Scotts h counties of Fa.t West and Mid Lothian-Happington Linkithcow and EDINEUPOH (or) -originally extended from the Forth to the Tweed The Forth separated at from Celtic Alba, and the Tweed from the southern part of Bryneich (Rernicia) Its western boundars a suppear to have been the Cheviots and the Lowthers. After the Anglo Saxon migration it formed part of the Anglian kingdom of Northumberland founded by Ids the Flame-bearer in 547 which in its

¹ Loth son of Anna, Le sister of Arthur a Scottish consul and lord of Landonia (Fordun isl. 21), the Li w of the Arthurian legend (Scene Fow Excla of Wases chap ir), is, of course an ecosymus

First Elitica 1771 S cond Edition 1777 84 Third Edition 1783 97
Fourth Edition 1800 10 Fylls Edition 1817 Stath Edition 183 85 Scendib Edition 1835 184 Elitica 1839 184 Elyhth Edition 1853 61 Reprinted 186 186 186 1868 187 1879
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L00

OO (formerly called Lanteploo), a round game of cards Loo may be played by any number of persons from five to seven makes the best Lame. 'Three-card is the game usually played. A pack of fifty two cards is required. The players being seated the pack is shuffled and a card dealt face upwards to each The player to whom a knave falls has the first deal the player to his left deals next, and so on in rotation Each player is entitled to a deal, ie, the game should not be abandoned till it returns to the original dealer, but, if there is a loo in the last deal of a round, the game cortinues till there is a hand without a loo The pack is cut to the dealer, who deals three cards to each player and an extra hand called muss The dealer turns up the top of the undealt cards for trumps. The dealer is sometimes permitted to deal the cards in any order he pleases, but the best rule is to require that the cards be dealt one at a time in rotation as at whist During the deal each player contributes to the pool a sum previously agreed upon the dealer contributing The unit for a single stake should be divisible by three without a remainder eg three counters or three The players are bound to put in the stake before the deal is completed sometimes a penalty is enforced for neglect. The deal being completed and the pool formed each player in rotation beginning from the dealer's left, looks at his cards and declares whether he will play resign, or take miss If the former he says "I play he takes miss he places his cards free downwards in the middle of the table, and takes up the extra hand If he resums he similarly places his cards face downwards in the middle of the table. If miss is taken, the subsequent players only have the option of playing or resigning player who takes miss must play Tho e who have declared to play, and the one-if there is one-who has taken miss then play one card each in rotation, beginnin, from the dealers left the cards thus played constituting a truck. The truck it won by the highest card of the suit led or if trumped by the highest trump the cards ranking as at whist. The winner of the trick leads to the next and so on until the hand is played out. The cards remain face upwards in front of the persons playing them

Riles of Flay - If the 1 aler holls are of trumps he mu t lead it (or king if a e is turned up). If the leader has two trumps

he must lead one of them and if one is ace for king are being turned up) he must lead it. With this exception the leader is not turned up) he must lead it with this exception the fewer a nor bound to lead this highest trump it more than two delere to play but if there are only two declarety flowers the leader with more than trump must lead the highest. Except with trumps as above stated he may lead any earl he chooses. The sub-quent players must heal the tri k if able and must (blow suit if able Holling none of the suit led they must head the trick with a trump if able Oth rwise they may play any card they played. The winner able Oth rwise they may play any card they plass. The winner of the first trick is subject to the rules already stated respecting the lead and in addition he must lead a trump if able (call d trump)

the least sout in acutations of the first year.

When the hand has been played out, the unners of the tricks divide the pool each receiving one third of the amount for each trick. If only one declared to just the lealer plays muse either for the course of the course of the course of the second o himself or for the pool If he plays for the pool he must declare before seeing miss that he does not play for himself. Any tricks he may win when playing for the roof remain there as an ad lition

he may wan when playing, for the 1rol remain there as an addition to the next pool.

If each delated [layer wins at least one trick it is a single 1 e. a firsh pool is made as alreadyd sembed, but if one of the leclient players fails to make a strick in 180ed. Then only if e player who is loosed contributes to the next pool together with the daller who purst in a unique table. If more than one jayer is local each has to contribute the statement of the loos of that it shall not exceed a settin flevel sum. Thus at the loos of that it shall not exceed a settin flevel sum. Thus at eighteen penny loo the loo is generally imited to hiff a guin a lf there is less than the limit in the pool the payment is regulated as before but if there is more than the limit, the loo is the fixed sum agreed on

is the fixed sum agreed on.

The game is sometimes writed by f fixes where compelling every one to glave either whenever there is no loo the Fixed every one to glave either whenever there is no fixed to the fixed every of the fixed either whenever the fixed every either the their set of fixed on mass is did. I take how is played by allowing of clared placers to exchange som or all of their cards for cardial shi from the top of the pack. There is no miss and it is not complisery to bead a trump with two trumps, unless the result of the control of the result is supple that should be did in the fixed of the result is supple that should be did in the fixed of the result is supple that should be did in the fixed that the fixed in the fixed with the fixed that the fixed in the fixed with the fixe For themse of clobs reaks as the hickest trump, whatever out is timed by Three is no miss and cands may be exhaused as a limb loo. If we of trumps as led to be her says. Fine is card when the holler for it at each trum has seen to the manner of the contraction of the contraction

the rider hand was Declared to Play and Hames (three card loo) - Play on two Declared to Play and Hames (three card loo) - Play on two per trumps. The first to declare at util they on an honour in trumps.

at first called Inclys or English, but afterwards Scotch, mitted to contract loans, the periodical repayments of which when Celtic Free, or Gashe had ceased to be spoken in an determined by lot. This practice, which is probleted the lowland districts in distinction from southern English. Its cultomary law, with additions prior to the wir of in derendence of Aorman feudal institutions from Figland is the basis of those parts of the common law of Sco land which are not taken from Roman jurisprudence. And it was from Tothian that Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman civilization radiated to the remotest parts of the

Highlands and Islands (E. M) LOTTIFRIES The word lettery has no very definite signification. It may be applied to any process of determining prizes by lot whether the object be amu ement or gambles, or public profit. In the Poman Satur nalia and in the banquets of aristocratic Lomans the object was amu ement, the guests received apophoreta same plan was followed on a magnificent scale by some of the emperors hero excited the people by Living such prizes as a house or a slave. Helicgal alus introduced an element of absurdity, one ticket for a golden wase another for six flies. This amusing custom descended to the fe tivals given by the feudal and merchant princes of Lurye, especially of Italy, and it afterwards formed a prominent feature of the splendid court hos sitality of Louis MV. In the Italian republics of the lith century the lotters principle was as plied to encourage the sale of merchandise. The lotte of Florence and the seminario of Cenoa are well known, and Venice established a monopoly and drew a considerable revenue for the state The first 1 tters patent for a lottery in France were granted by Francis I. and in 1606 the Italian Tonti (the originator of Tontines") opened laura four (the brighted to Johnson) opened another for the building of a stone bridge between the Louvre and the Faubourg St Germain. The institution became very popular in France, and gradually assumed an important place in the Government finance. The par haments frequently prote ted against it, but it had the support of Mazarin and Pintchartrain by this means rai ed the expenses of the Spanish Succession War Secher in his Administration des Fina ices estimates the yeaker in his 1 dimension that it was transfer estimates the public charge for lotteries at 4 000 000 livres par annum There were also lotteries for the benefit of religious com numities and charitable purposes. Two of the largest were the Letteries de Piete and des Enfans Trons s These and also the great Loterie de l'Érole militaire nere practically merged in the Loterie I syste by the famous decree of 1776 suppressin, all private lotteries in France The financial but is of these larger letteries was to take 5 the forestrene es and benefit and return 1 this to the public who subscribed. The calculation of chances had become a familiar science. It i explained in detail by M Caminade de Castres in Fac Meth. Finances in, s : 'Loterie The names of the winning numbers in the first drawin, were (1) extract (2) ambe (3) terne (4) quaterne (5) quine After this th re were four drawings called primes gratuites The extract gave fifteen times the price of the ticket the quine gave one million times the price The e are said to be much more favourable terms than were given in Vienna Frankfort and other leading European cities at the end of the 18th century There is no doubt that lotteries had a demoralizing effect on French society They were denounced by the eloquent by hop of Autun as no better than the popular somes of bells and brish they were condemned on mancial grounds by Turgot and Con diliac compared them to the debasement of money which was at one time practised by the kings of France Lorene Poul was ultimately suppressed in 1836. Under the law of 29th May 1844 lotteries may be held for the assistance of charity and the fine arts. The Societé du Credit Poncier and many of the large towns are per

in Germany and Furland resembles the older system of giving higher and lower rates of interest for money according to let. Lotterns were suppressed in Belgium in 1530 but they still figure largely in the State budgets of Germany Holland Spain and Italy

In Eugland the earliest lotteries sanctioned by Govern ment were for such purposes as the repair of harbours in 1569, and the Virginia Company in 1612. In 1696 by the Act 10 & 11 Will III c 17 lotteries, with the exception of the Royal Oak lottery were prohibited as common nur-ances by which children servants, and other unvari persons had been runed This prohibition was in the bill century gradually extended to illegal insurances on marriages and other events and to a great many cames with dice, such as fire bas et hazard except back gammon and games played in the royal ralace. In spite of these prohibitions the Government from 1709 down to 1824 showed a bad example to the nation by annually rusing considerable sums in letteries authorized by Act of Larliament. The prizes were in the form of terminable or perpetual annuities. The £10 tickets were sold at a premium of say 40 per cent, to contractors who resold them in retail (sometimes in one inteenth part) by or men with red letther books who 'morocco men travelled through the country As the drawing extended over forty day,, a very pernicious system arose of in uring the fate of tickets during the drawing for a mall premium of 4d. or 6d. This was partly curved by the Little Go A t of 1802 42 Ceo IIL c. 119 directed against the innerant wheels which plied between the state lotterie and partly by Percevals Act in 1806 which confined the drawing of each lottery to one day From 1793 to 1924 the Covern ment made an average yearly profit of £346 700 Cope one of the largest contractors, is said to have spent £36 000 in advertisements in a single year. The English lotteries were used to raise loans for Leneral purposes Lut latt rly they were confined to particular object, such as the improvement of London the disposal of Cox s museum the purchase of Tomkin's picture giller, dc. Through the efforts of Lyttleten and others a strong public opinion was formed against them and in 1826 they were finally prohibited. An energetic proposal to revive the system was made before the select committee on metropolitan im provements in 1830 but it was not h tened to By a unique blunder in legillation authority was given to hold a lottery under the Act 1 d. 2 Will IV c. 8 which provides a scheme for the improvement of the city of Gla gow These Cla gow lotteries "were suppre ed by 4 £ 5 Will. IV c. 37 The statute law in Scotland , the same as in En_land. It common law in Scotland it is I robable that all lotteries and raffles for whatever purpose held may be indicted as nul inces. The art unions are supposed to be protected by a special statute.

The American Congress of 1776 in tituted a national The scheme was warmly advocated by Jefferson and other statesmen and before 16.0 at least seventy Acts were passed by Congress authorizing lotteries for various public purposes, such as schools reads Ac —alout 85 per cent, of the subscriptions being returned in prizes. \(\chi\) sounder opinion now prevails on the utject in America

counter opinion now prevails on the subject in America.
The only spatemate work on the subject to U Grisque Latter opinion to the subject t

LOTUS-EATERS (Greek Aurochayot) were a Libyan tribe known to the Greeks as early as the time of Homer Herodotus (iv 1"7) describes their country as in the

and an seein plan suits. Play also on king of trumps but some playes throw up kin, of trumps sangle unlaws with it snother king, or a gaz led qu. n sh ild. Also play on one trump with two other cardsaships and unseed some some player throw on the invest lead to trump of three others. I will be a suit of the cardsaships and the card at the card through the player and the card that present the card through the card that present the card that present a suit of the card that present the card to the card that present the card that the

more than two to follow the player also sturn it is to declare

Let a r d I — These way presily and should be agreed on

Let a r d I — These way presily and should be agreed on

Let a r d I — These way presily and should be agreed on

the player for a r dy very error are very bad. The foll wan, are

but let the has a r dy the them. Old: I I trist knowedes!

* Luch i yee has a r dy the did a like the them to the card of the player of the deal ta

graph and the should be must liver the card of the underlike and

for tramps of I be loader deals a sudicult have the r year of

each two and he must three the deals a third wheath r each year

of a full soft r it is out or deals except as provided in law 4 or

leads to a card together and then deals a third wheath refrighting

this error r z yes a a rand or deals except as provided in law 4 or

leads to a card together and then deals a third wheath r eithright

the deal r leads next. If a liyer deals out of turn be may be

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stope in the player to has left deals next. The a liyer deals out of turn be may be

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stope in the deal r leads a card he leads a third when the card is a single in the player to has left deals next. The a liyer deals out of turn be may be

stope in the player to has left deals next. The single next of the real of the card is a single to the card is a sing

LOOCHOO See LPW CHEW ISLANDS

LOOM See WEAVING

LOOM or Love (Icelandic Lown) a name applied to water birds of three distinct Families all penarkable for their clumby gut on land ¹ The first of them is the Colymbide to which the term Diver (e.g. 1) is nowedays usually restricted in books the second the Policipathate, or Crining See vol. in p. 30) and the third the Afric The form Loon is most commonly used both in the British Islands and in North America for all the gives of the genus Colymbia vs. or Fudglets according to some critical cogists frequently with the prefix Spart indicating the kind of fail on which they are supposed to prey, though it is the local name of the Great Creeted Griebe (Prolifery cristatus) wherever that bird is sufficiently well known to have one and as appears from Grew (Fuz. Ref. See p. 69) it was formerly given to the Luttle Grebe or Dabchuck (Phewattles or name) as well. The oth I form Loon seems

more confined in its application to the north, and its said by Mr I Tolmonston (Tym Glois Shell and O kn Italiest, p 67) to be the proper name in Shelland of Colymbus septentronalist, but it has come into common use among Arctic serimen as the name of the species of Guillemot (Alex array or bruenneth) which in thou and knows through the cliffs of far northern lands, from whose (bence called) 'loomeries' they obtain a considerable stock of wholesome food, while the write televies he has heard the word locally applied to the lazonment (g:)

LOPE DUYGA SOVEA(ALEPI) (A. N)

LOITZ Carlos Antonio (1790-1862), a Paraguayan ruler of great ability, born at Asuncion November 4, 1790 was educated in the ecclesiastical seminary of that city and by his ability attracted the hostility of the dictator I rancia in consequence of which he was forced to keep in hiding for several years He acquired however, by study so unusual a knowledge of law and governmental affairs that on Francia's death in 1840, he soon acquired an almost undisputed control of the Paraguayan state which he maintained uninterruptedly until his own death in 1862 He was succe sively secretary of the ruling military junta (1810-41) one of the two consuls (1841-44) and president with dictatorial powers (1844-1862) by succes sive elections for t n and three years and in 1857 again for ten years, with lower to nominate his own successor Though nominally a president acting under a republican constitution, he ruled despotically the congress assembling only rarely and on his call and then only to ratify his decrees. His government was in general directed with wase energy towards developing the material resources and strengthening the military power of the country jealousy of foreign approach several times involved him in diplomatic disputes with Brazil, England, and the United States, which nearly resulted in war, but each time he extricated himself by skilful evasions. Paraguay rapidly advanced under his firm and on the whole patriotic administration He died September 10 1862

LOPEZ, FRANCISCO SOLANO (1826-1870), eldest son of Carlos Antonio Lopez above noticed was born near Asnneion Paraguay July 21 1826 During his boyhood his father was in hiding and in consequence his education was wholly neglected Soon after his father's accession to the presidency, Francisco then in his nineteenth year was made commander in chief of the Paraguayan army, during the spasmodic hostilities then prevailing with the Argen tine I epublic. After receiving successively the highest offices of the state he was sent in 1853 as mini ter to Fugland France and Italy to ratify formally treaties made with these powers the previous year. He spent a year and a half in I urope, and succeeded in purchasing large quantities of arms and military supplies together with several steamers and organized a project for building a railroad and establishing a Trench colony in Paraguay He also formed the acquaintance of Madame Lynch an Irish adventuress of many talents and popular qualities who became his mistress and strongly influenced his later ambitious schemes Returning to Paraguay, he became in 1855 minister of war and on his father's death in 1562 at once assumed the reins of government as vice president in accordance with a provision of his fathers will and called a congress by which he was chosen president for ten years. He had long cherished ambitious designs, and now set himself to enlarge the army, and 1u cha e in Europe large quantities of military stores. In 1864 he i egan open aggres ion on Brazil by demanding in his self styled capacity of 'protector of the equilibrium of the La Plate

that Brazil should abandon her armed interference in a Dunu and Savly hower r agre in givin Ruin Goose" as the name fifth spects in Shelland

The law whi h loos a player for misd sling is atrovious and aloud always to opposed

Forf it of a syrle go to increase the roof air adv formed and

^{*} For it of a strike go to increase the pool air ady formed and so n be blosses.

* The kill fit in the pool and fine tunder I was an it by a manual manual pool at a tit the pick already formed. Many players infinite the pondity of a before the off new harded in law 9 and 10 but the manual of the product of the pool and the pool

th penalty of a lo for the off nerman on naw y man at much use me also saffyiel at the Penhims at the Montano and a saffying at the penhims at the Montano and a saffying the work is then the form I name (Ad-Montano) and as former is to be now in the penhims of the Montano and the Monta

Systic di trict and says that a caravan route led from it to Leypt. The lotus still rows there in great abundance its a proble shrub the pupils tree is uring, a fruit of a sec. It sate compared by Herodoux to that of the date, it is still eath to the natives, and a kind of where is rule from the junce (see Juliur). Marvell as tales were current among, the cuty Gricks of b virtues of the long. In this since the cuty Gricks of b virtues of the long as we see in Odys. In bit When Ulysses cames to the cost many of his sailors at the lotus and loss all which to return home. The lide has been worked up by Termys in a very fine poem. This litus must not be confounded with the Lygitian plant a kind of water high that gives in the Wile. See latter I roll mile 1, and Heeren Hers, not of the live of the long to the whole see afficient to some the potential of the properties of the long of the seed of the confounded with the Lygitian plant a kind of water high that grows in the Nile. See latter I roll mile 1, and Heeren Hers, or I likeborate Province to be one.

LOTAL I LDOLPH HERMAN one of the most eminent philosophers of our age was bern May 21 1817 in Bautzen in the kingdom of Saxony, and diel at Lethn 1st July 1881 The in idents of the life of a r bilosof her. aspecially if his career has been exclusively an academic one are usually a and over as unimportant. In external events no life could be less striking him that of Lotz who moreover was of a retiring disposition and was forced through delicate health to seclude him of from even such external excitement and disquation as the quiet university town of Guttingen where he passed in only firsty years of his life might afford. His intere is on the contrary as exhibited in his various writings are most universal, an I in a surprising degree he ! seesed the power of all resulmy the wants of practical life, and the deman is of a civile zation s ; complicated as that if our age so full of elemen s which has not jet yielded to sensitife trea ment. But although in his teachings he rose more than most thinkers beyond the temp stary and ca unl influences which sur beyond the transfer of the large ment of his ideas that the same country i cluded him which gave to Germany Lessing and Lichte that he received his education in the gymnasium of littru und r the guidance of eminent and energetic teachers who nur ed in him a love and tasteful appreciation of the classical authors of which in much later years be gave a unique example in his masterly translation of the Antigone of Sophocles arto Latin and that himself the son of a physician he went to the university of Leijsic as a student of philosophy and natural sciences but enlisted officially as a student of medicine. He was then only seventeen. It appears that thus early Lotzes studies were governed by two distinct his scientific interest and culture based upon mathematical and physical studies, under the guidance of such eminent representatives of modern exact research as E. H. Weber W. Volckmann and G. T. Lechner. The others were his asthetical and artistic predilections which were developed under the care of C H Nesse. To the former he owes his appreciation of exact investigation and a complete knowledge of the aims of science to the latter an equal admiration for the great circle of ideas which had been cultivated and diffused through the terchings of Fichte Schelling and Hegel But each of these aspects which early in life must have been familiar to him exerted on the other a tempering and modifying influence. The true method of science which he possessed forced him to con demn as useless the entire form which Scholling's and He_b 1s expositions had adopted, especially the dialecti method of the latter, whilst his love of art and beauty and his appreciation of moral purposes revealed to him the existence beyond the phenomenal world of a world of values or worths into which no exact science could penevalues or worths into which no exact science count pear-trate. Its evident how this initial position at once defined to him a variety of tasks which philosophy had to p form "rist there were the natural sciences themselves only just

especially those which studied it bent fland of thy will and mental | l'enomena, t' " ric lival sciences, pre eminently that science which hassin a become as pot clar, the wiere of biology. Lot us fire a say was he discretion Defuture hid my present a philosophica with which he grined (1938) the degree of dector of medicine, after Lavia, only fear months freezonal, pet the debree of dector of Ilulosophy Ther secredly there arese the q estim whether the methods of anact receive sufficed to explain the connexion of the nomicia, or whether for the explana tion of this the thinking mir I was forced to resert to some Type hears rist frome trately verifull. Ly observation to dictated by our lab raspirations and interes a And if to satisfy the . we were fire al to mairtain the exister ca el a world ef : ral a ardant it wa , thirdly recessart to form some opin or as to the relation of the e mital standards of value to the forms and facts of I's nomen. I existence. The could rest takes which philosophy had to full I nore pretty accurately the same of Lotzes writings and the ord r to which they were juba ich Int, then gh he buithe founds in of his [il |] heal system very tarly in his Me sphead (Laure c 1541) and his Logid (1843) and commenced I cturing wil in only twents two serre o ton I hilose thical subjec s, in Leips c though le accepted in It is a call to Cotton ren to fil the el mr of ; by osor by which ha I become vacant through the death of Herburt, he did no" I room I to an exhaustive develor ment of his recu' ar views till very much later, at I only during the 1- t decad of Li. life after laving instured them is lise in meetly popular letter did le with much hesitation contine to preser-his dias in elimining like a systemate form. The two small jublications levelered to remained unnesticed by the reading tublic, and Lotze Lacimo first known to a larg r circle through a s mes of works which Ind the elect of e talk hing to the study of the physical and mertal phonom na of the human eramiem in its normal and di ca oil states the same general principles which had been adopted in the investigation of ir organic pher imet a. These works were his illy rieine I attake pe un ! The rapie als me hims le Vaturicisse is latten (Leujeic, 1842 2d cd. 1848) the articles ' Lebenskraft (1643) and Beele and Sectratiben (1946) in Lind Wagners Hinducaterial he der I he vologie his illegracine I hen torne des Korperlich n Lelens (Leipsie, 18:1) and his Medicariche I sy h de pie ofer I hysiologie der Sede (Leipsie 1852). When Litze carrie out with these works, medical science was still much under the influence of Schelling's philosofly of nature The mechanical laws to which external things were sulject, were conceived as bein, valid only in the mortanic world in the organic and mental worlds these mechanical laws were conceived as being disturbed or overridden by offer powers such as the influence of final causes the existence of types the work of vital and mental forces confu ion Lote, who had been trained in the school of mathematical reasoning tried to dispel. The laws which govern particles of matter in the unerganic world govern them likewise if they are journed into an organism. A lemonstron q, if followed by b in the one case, is followed by the same b also in the other case. Final causes vital and mental forces the soul itself can if they act at all only act through the mexorable mechanism of patural laws If a is to be followed by d and not h b this can only be effected by the additional existence of a shird something c which again by purely mechanical laws would change be into d. As we therefore have only to do with the study of existing complexes of material and spiritual phenomena the changes in these must be explained in science by the rule of mechanical laws such as obtain everywhere in the world and only by such. One of the results of the o

revolutionary struggle then in progress in Uruguan Nocattention being paid to his demand he treacherously setted a Brazilian merchant steamer in the harbour of Asuncion and three into prison the Brazilian governor of this province of Valtio Gresse who was no board. In the following month (December 1864) he despatched a force to invaried Matto Crosso which esized and sacked its capital Cuvabland took possession of the province and its diamond nines. Lopiz, next sought to send an army to the relief of the Uruguayan president Aguirro against the revolutionary agurant Flores, who was supported by Brazilian troops. The relusal of the Argentine president Mitte, to allow this force to cross the intervening province of Cortantes was seized upon by Lopez as an occasion for war with the Arrentine Retuible.

A congress, hastily summoned and composed of his own nominee bestowed upon Lopes the title of marshal with extraordinary war powers, and on April 13, 1865, he declared war, at the same time seizing two Argentine war vessels in the bay of Corrientes and on the next day occupied the town of Corrientes instituted a provisional government of his Argentine partisans and summarily announced the annexation to Puraguay of the provinces of Cornentes and Entre Pros Meuntime the party of Flores had been successful in Uruguay and that state on April 18 united with the Argentine Republic in a declaration of war on Paraguay the news of the treacherous proceed ings of Lopez having then but just reached Buenos Avres. On May 1st Brazil joined these two states in a secret alliance which stipulated that they should unitedly prosecute the war "until the existing government of Paraguay should be overthrown and until no arms or elements of war should be left to it." This agreement was literally carried out.

The war which ensued lasting until April 1, 1870, was on the lar est scale of any that South America had experienced and was carried on with great stubbornness and with alternation fortunes though with a steadily increa ing tide of diasters to Lopez (see Paraguay) In 1868 when the allies were pressing him hard before the various strongholds still remaining to him in Paraguay his mind naturally suspicious and revengeful led him to conceive that a conspiracy had been formed against his life in his own capital and by his chief adherents. His bloodthirsty rage knew no bounds. In a short time several hundred of the chief Paraguayan citizens were seized and executed by his order including his brothers and brothers in law cabinet ministers, Judge prefects, military officers of the highest grade the bishops and triests and mino-tenths of the civil officers together with more than two hundred foreigners, among them several members of the different diplomatic legations

Lopez was at last driven with a mere handful of troops to the northern frontier of Paragany where on April 1 1870 he was surprised by a Brazilian force and killed as he was endearouring to excape by swimming, the river Aquidahan. His ill starred ambition had in a few years reduced Paragury from the prospenty Wush thad enjoyed under his father to a on kition of hopeless weakness, and it has some commend a virtual dependence of Brazil

I OPCA, a towa of Spain in the province of Mirca, on the right said of the Sangouries (here called the Guaria I utua) by which it is separated from the suburb or quarter of San Oristohal > It is saturated about 38 miles west from Cartagens and 37 south west from Varera, at the foot of the Sieren del Cano. The immegal buildings are the collegate church of San Patrice, with a Cornthum facade and the purch church of Santa Varan, in the Office style. The practical state of the Carta Carta Carta Carta Carta Santa Carta in the three durches and doth it in trade paint from that which these articles and doth it trade paint from that when these articles

involve, is insignificant. The population of the municipality was 52 934 in 1877

Loren (trak, Lurka) is the Rhocrov of the Rim 4nt and probibly also the Rore of I liny (in 3). It was the key of Murca during, the Woorsh wars and was frequently taken and set ken On 1yml 30 180 it suffered severely by the bursting of the reservoir known as the lumino do Finaties in which the wites of the Crudalentin were stored for purps, so of irrigation the Barno de San Cratsford was son piletic primed, and more than six hundred persons preshed in the disaster. In 1810 it suffered greatly from the 1r net.

LORENZO MARQUES or Loupevgo Mirques the chief place and indeed the only European ettlement in the district of its own name in the Portuguese province of Mozambique in south eastern Africa, is situated on Delagoa Bay at the mouth of the Lorenzo Marque or English River in 25 58 S lat and 32 30 F long At the time of Mr Erskines vi it in 1871 it was a poor place with narrow structs, fairly good flat roofed houses, grass huts decayed forts, and rusty cannon enclosed by a wall 6 feet high recently erocted and protected by bastions at intervals. In 1878 Governor Castilho returned the white population of all the distri- (whose area is estimated at 210 000 square miles) as 458 and the natives as from 50 000 to 80 000 A commission sent by the Government in 1876 to drain the marshy land near the tettlement to plant the blue gum tree and to build a hospit il and church, only partly accomplished its ta k, and other commissions have succeeded it. In 1878-79 a survey was taken for a railway from Lorenzo Marques to the Transvani (see Lol da Soe de Geogr de Lisboa 1880) and the completion of this enterprise will make the settlement (which already possesses the beat harbour on the African coast between the Cape and Zauzibar) a place of considerable importance It became a regular port of call for the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company in 1879 and for those of the Donald Currie line in 1880 Since 1879 it is al o a station on the telegraph line between Aden and South Africa. Both Germany and England maintain con ular agents in the settlement.

See DELAGOA BAY VOL VIL P 40 and Lobo de Bulhaes Les Colonus porte grases (I isbon 1878)

LORETO a city in the province and circonderio of Ancona, Italy, is situated some 15 miles by rail south west from Ancona on the Ancona-Forgia railway 16 miles north east from Macerata, and 3 from the sea. It lies upon the right bank of the Musone at some distance from the railway station, on a hill side commanding splendid views from the Apennines to the Adriatic. The city itself consists of little more than one long narrow street, hand with booths for the sale of rotanes, medals, crucifixes, and similar objects the manufacture of which is the sole industry of the place. The population in 1871 was only 1241 but when the suburbs Montere de Forts Varina, and Creette are included, the population is given as 4755 that of the commune being 80e3 The number of pilgrams is said to amount to about 500 000 annually The principal buildings, occupying the four aides of the arza, are the college of the Jesuite the Palazzo Ape tolico (de igned by Bramante) and the architecturally in it. miscant cathedral church of the Holy Hou e (Chiesa della Crea Santa) The handsome facale of the church was erected under Sixtus I , who fortified Loreto and gave it the prisileges of a town (1586) hi colus al statue stands in the middle of the flight of steps in front. Over the principal doorway is a life size bron, a statue of the Lirgin and Child by C trolamo Lombard the three superb I ronze doors executed under Paul 1 (1605-21) are alo by Lombardo his son and h pupils. The richly deconted campanile, by lanvielli us of great leight the principal bell, presented by Leo Liquiditie weighs 11 tons. The

investigations was to extend the meaning of the word | mechanism, and comprise under it all laws which obtain in the phenomenal world not excepting the phenomena of hie and mind. Mechanism was the unalterable connexion of every phenomenon a with other phenomena b, c d either as following or preceding it mechani in was the inexorable form into which the events of this world are east, and by which they are connected. The object of those writings was to establish the all pervading rule of mechanism. But the mechanical view of nature is not identical with the materialistic. In the last of the above mentioned works the question is discussed at great length how we have to consider mind and the relation between mind and body the answer 13-we have to consider mind as an immaterial principle its action however, on the body and tice rerea as purely mechanical indicated by the fixed laws of a psycho-physical mechani m These doctrines of Lotze—though pronounced with the di tinct and reiterated reserve that they did not contain a solution of the philosophical question regarding the nature origin, or deeper meaning of this all pervading mechanism neither an explanation how the action of external things on each other takes place nor yet of the relation of mind and body that they were merely a preliminary formula of practical scientific value itself requiring a deeper interpretation—these doctrines were nevertheless by many considered to be the last word of the philosopher who, denouncing the reveries of Schelling or the idealistic theories of Hegel established the science of life and mind on the same basis as that of material things. Published as they were during the years when the modern school of German materialism was at its height,1 these works of Lotze were counted among the opposition literature which destroyed the phantom of Hegelian wisdom and vindicated the independent and self sufficing position of empirical philosophy. Even philosophers of the eminence of J. H. Fichte (the younger) did not e cape this mi interpretation of Lotzes true meaning though they had his Metaphy it and Logil to refer to though he promised in his All jemeine Physiologie (1801) to energia ne promised in its interesses a systelogie (1831) to enter in a subsequent work upon the 'bounding province between such ties and physiology" and though in his Medwinische Psychologie he had distinctly stated that his position was neith r the idealism of Hegel nor the reali m of Herbart, nor materialism but that it was the conviction that the essence of everything is the part it plays in the realization of some idea which is in itself valuable, that the sense of an all p reading mechani m is to be sought in this that it denotes the ways and means by which the highest idea which we may call the idea of the good, has volun tarrily chosen to realize itself

The misinterpretations which he had suffered induced Lotze to publish a small pamphlet of a polemical character (Streutschriften Leipsic, 1857) in which he corrected two mistakes. The opposition which he had made to Hegela formals m had induced some to a ociate him with the materialistic school others to count him among the followers of Herbut the principal philosopher of eminence who had maintained a lifelon, protest again t the development which Kants doctrines had met with at the hands of Fichte, Schelling and Hegel. Lotze publicly and formally denied that he belonged to the school of Herbart, though he admitted that historically the same doctrine which might be considered the forerunner of Herbart's teach was might lead to his own views, viz, the

monadology of Leibnit.

When Lot.o wrote these explanations, he had already given to the world the first volume of his great work

Mikrokosmus (vol 1. 1856 vol 11. 1858 vol 11. 1864 3d ed , 1876-1880) In many passages of his works on pathology, physiology and psychology Lotze had distinctly stated that the method of research which he advocated there did not give an explanation of the phenomena of life and mind, but only the means of observing and connecting them together, that the meaning of all phenomena, and the reason of their peculiar connexions, was a philosophical problem which required to be attacked from a different point of view and that the significance especially which by in the phenomena of life and mind would only unfold it off if by an exhaustive survey of the entire life of man individually, socially and historically, we gain the necessity data for deciding what meaning attache to the existence of this microcosm or mall world of human life in the macrocosm of the universe This review which extends, in three volumes over the wide field of anthropology beginning with the human frame the soul and their union in life, advancing to man his mind and the course of the world and concluding with history progress, and the connexion of things ends with the same idea which was expressed in Lotre's earliest work,-Metaphyal The view peculiar to him is reached in the end as the crowning con ception towards which all separate channels of thought have tended, and in the light of which the life of man in nature and mind, in the individual and in ociety had been surveyed This view can be briefly tated as follows. Everywhere in the wide realm of observation we find three distinct regions -the region of fact the region of laws and the region of standards of value and worth. The a three regions are separate only in our thoughts not in reality. To comprehend the real polition we are forced to the conviction that the world of facts is the field in which and that laws are the means by which tho a higher standards of moral and a thetical value are being realized and such a union can again only become intelligible through the idea of a personal Deity, who in the creation and preservation of a world has voluntarily cho, en certain forms and law, through the natural operation of which the ends of His work are gained.

Whil t Lotze had thus in his published works closed the circle of his thought beginning with a conception meta I hy scally gamed proceeding to an exhaustive contempla tion of things in the light it afforded, and ending with the stronger conviction of its truth which observation experience and life could afford he had all the time bean lecturing on the various branches of Thilosophy according to the sch me of academical lectures tran mitted from his predecessors. Nor can it be can idered anything but a gain that he was thus induced to expound his views with regard to those topics, and in connexion with those problems, which were the traditional forms of philo ophical utterance. His lectures ranged over a wide field he delivered annually lectures on psychology and on logic (the latter including a survey of the entirety of philosophical research under the title Encycl pa he der Philosophic) then at longer intervals lectures on metaphysics, philosophy of nature, philosophy of art, philosophy of religion rarely on history of philosophy and ethics. In these fectures he expounded his peculiar views in a stricter form and during the lat decade of his life he embodied the substance of these courses in his Sys.eri der Philosophie of which only two volumes have appeared (vol. 1. Least 1 t ed. Leipen, 1874 2d ed. 1880 vol. n. Vetaphwal 1879). The third and concluding volume which was to treat in a more condensed form the principal problems of practical philosophy, of publicoph of act and religion, did not appear A small pamy hlet on psychology containing the last form in which he had begin to street the subject; in his fectures leath) during the sum unated

Ree Vogt, Phys I nake Briefe 1845-47 Mol whott, Der Arrudouf des Lebens 18 Ruchn r Aroft au S. f. 18 .

Guido Reni, a beautiful bronze font and other works of art, but the chief object of interest is the Holy House itself, which occupies a central place. It is a plain brick build ing, measuring 28 feet by 191 and 134 feet in height, it has a door on the north side and a window on the west, and a niche contains a small black image of the Virgin and Child in I ebanon cedar and richly adorned with jewels. St Luke is alleged to have been the sculptor its workmanship suggests the latter half of the 15th century Around the Santa Casa is a lofty marble screen designed by Bramante and executed under Popes Leo Y Clement VII. and I aul III by Andrea Sansovino, Girolamo Lombardo Bandinelli Gughelmo della Porta, and others The four sides represent the Annunctation the Nativity the Arrival of the Santa Ca at Loreto, and the Nativity of the Virgin re poetively The treasury of the church contains a large variety of rich and curious votive offerings

a large variety of rich and currous voltwe offerings. The leg and of the floy House 13 with Lorent leerne what has I en not mapp top rively called the Christian Meeca, access to hones; turn og no with a teachily known at the close of the crusial map; each 15 the body of the control of the c

certain Telemannus contain i in the Ofera Omnia (1 ,6) of I aptista Mantuanns According to this narrative th house at Nazareth in which Mary had been byen and brou ht up had ree reed the annunciation and he lived during the chill lood of Jesus and after annuncation and an avect during the culti-look of Jesus and site. His ascension was converted into a church by the sposites and worship continued to be h ki in it until the fall of the kin, dome of Jerusalem. Threatend with destruction by the Turks it was carried by an electromy to the result of the state of the sta metance on a hill at Teresto in Dalmatia (some miles juland from Zeng") where an appearance of the lirgin and numerous mir culous cures attested its secredness with h was confirm I by nmr-culous curse attested its secretaines with 1 is was confirm 1 by mestigation and at Narsatio by messengers from the governor of Dilmata. In 1994 the ngels curried it across the Admits to a wol near Recausatt from this wood (Haureton) or from the name of its preparing the control of the preparing the properties of the preparing the properties of the subsequent positive as aready been in the co or in one can a row lith entary line on tVil appointed a mass com office proprior for the fact of the Tunnishton of the Holy House and the Festim Translations. Alime Domes Lauretanne B M V is still emponed in the Sprunch Leverary as a duplet myor "(December 270). In the axial become it is active that the Domes in which the Virgin was the axin revon tristated that the fouse in which the lingin was born h run, been consecrated to the duvine mysteries, was by th ministry of ang is removed from the power of the infidels first to Dalmaxias an lateremay is to the Lauretan field during the point and of Celestine V. That it is the idential louise in while the Words. men is to f sh and dwelt arrong men is att sted by papal documents by the vice stem of all the world, by continued miracle, and by the grace of heavenly blessings.

LOPIENT capital of an arrondis ement in the depart ment of Morbihan and of one of the five maritime prefectures of France a military port and fortified place, stands on the right bank of the Scorff at its confinence with the Blavet, in 47 45 \ lat and 3 31 W long, on the railway line from \antes to Brest, at a distance of 117 miles from the form r and Ill from the latter The town which is mod en and regularly built contains no buildings of special architectural or antiquarian interest it derives all its importance from its naval establishments lining the right band of the river which include sail making work cooperages and shops for all Linds of ship carpentry The rope-work forms a parallelogram more than 1000 feet in length by 100 broad. The foundries fitting shops and smiths shops are on an equally extensive scale, the forges numb ria" eighty four Of the graving docks the largest is JOS feet in length about 98 in breadth and more than _G feet in depth telow low water mark. The Prée an

interior of the church has mosaics by Domenichino and j area of 40 acres reclaimed from the sea contains boatbuild ing yards steam saw mills, and wood stores, a floating bridge 900 feet long connects it with the shipbuilding establishments of Caudan which occupy the penin ula formed by the confluence of the Scorff and the Blavet Apart from its naval constructions, in which I orient holds . the first rank in France, it has an important place in the Private industry is also manufacture of marine artillers. Private industry is also engaged in engine making. The trade in fresh fish and sardines within the arrondissement reaches an annual value of 35 millions of france South from the town also on the Scorff, is the harbour which comprises a dry dock and a wet dock measuring about 1650 feet by 200 stead formed by the estuary of the Plavet, is accessible to vessels of the largest size, the entrance, 3 or 4 miles south from Lorient, which is defended by numerous forts is marked on the east by the peninsula of Gavre (an artillery practising ground) and the fortified town of Port Louis, on the west are the fort of Loqueltas and higher up the battery of kernevel. In the middle of the channel is the granite rock of St Michel occupied by a powder magazine Opposite it on the right bank of the blavet is the mouth of the river Ter with fi h and oyster breeding establishments from which 10 millions of oysters are annually obtained. Above Lorient on the Scorff, here spanned by a suspension bridge is Kerantrech a pretty village surrounded by numerous country houses The population of Lorient in 1876 was 35,165 including 6300 of the military and official class

Loneut has taken the place of Port Louis as the port of the layet. The latter stands on the site of an angient hamlet which was fortit I during the wars of the League and handed over by Merceur to the Spaniards. After the treaty of Vervins it was restored to France and it received its name of Port Louis under reston I to France and it received its name of Port Louis under Lichichea Som I reth murchant traing with the Indices hit catallichet ith medive first at I out Louis but in 16 to the built in the work of the received in 1604 took possession of these garms, them the rouns of contract the state of the second of the segment, them the rouns of own in think if a shape of the largest dasa and many others of considerable size. The failure of the attempt of the Logish under Levico Agunth. Lorent is still commonized by the inhabitant by an annual proc vion on the first Sunday of O tober. The december of the company date from 1755. In 178 the town was considered to the company date from 1755. In 178 the town was trained to the company date of the contract the contract of the contract the Logish of the Contract the Logish of the Contract the Logish of the Logish under Logish Contract the Logish of the Logish under Logish Contract the Logish of the Logish under Logish Contract the Logish of th

LORRAINE (LOTHAPINGIA, LOTHEINGEN) 19 geogra phically the extensive Austrasian portion of the realm allotted by the partition treaty of Verdun in August 843 to the emperor Lothar I and inherited by his second son, King Lotheir II 855-869 from whose days the name Pegnum Lothern first arose This border land between the realms of the Eastern and Western Franks in its original extent took in most of the Frisian lowlands between the mouths of the Rhine and the Eins and a strip of the right shore of the Rhine to within a few miles of Ponn. In the neighbourhood of Bingen it receded from the left shore of the river so as to exclude the dioceses of Worms and Spires but to admit a certain connexion with Al ace Towards the west it included nearly the whole ter ritory which is watered by the rivers Mo elle and Meuse and spread over the dioceses of Cologne Treves Metz, Toul Verlun Liege and Cambrai Henco this artificial realm embraced broadly speaking, almost all modern Holland and Belgium (with the exception of Handers) part of the I russian Phine provinces, and what is still called Lorraine partly French and partly German divided, however from Alsace and the Pilatinate by the natural frontier fine of the Vosges and the Haardt mountains. Its inhabitants were soon called Hotharu Loth rienses Lotharing Lotharingta, as the designation of the country hardly at pears before the middl of the 10th century

Up to this time Lorraine had belonged afternately to

early into a definity no of philosophy. This is given after his early into a logic has early hed two plants rise it exists no air our may of certain laws and forms according to while we council or mit for erum may an termine or thing to mit. I we come it the matern large 1/1 in who run receives 1/1 even fit the fact that logical though annot be usefully empty led without the a wing-th of a further 1/2 of can in a tiber will processary last assumed to exist for in the 1/2 of symmetry and observation. These connections of a rail in it in the in based of the lyttle apparate or in small than up and culture of early in Langu se has erys siler i hen into certain d fat en it i expressi n without whi i nuot proces la zin le a p and express a without while nnot proced a sin be a point which we have a capted with out his owing the exact me many. much less their rimn. In or sequence the special science and the wisdom of common liferatural, the mackets excite and frequently to outrail to us. A prof me fa purely formal character that presents itself or the to the being units at harm synchronic state of the profit of the sent red thought of represents used to the terminal of the sent red to the terminal outrains a sent red to the terminal of the sent red to the terminal of the sent red to the terminal outrains a sent red to the sent re presents there is the terror being unity and harms by into the scatt red is igit of repercal splitting to three that to their primary assumpt as and films there into their of lattic con-sequences, to one thin all tog if it to reme I carried or amplify them is stor more their apparent contrast times, and to combine it must be unity of an harmonic views of it pre, and combined that it is unity of an hardonizer view of the gas and peel life to asket the concept is a form with the in least a start as a comptions the cluster of recest hand for all limits of the applicability. That is the formal form in the following the control of the control

neth time of our main expectation of the lock. As a weak of a total our pillody level net tigginess be an inquire the home the model of the trigginess be an inquire the time the pillody and the time that a side which we see a tring to bettermine. The trick proof of which we see a tring to bettermine. The trick proof is depreted by the trigginess of trigginess of the tri apply the results of metaphs res to the "spec lie the two everrycons of external and mental planetims (seemalogy and
pay bology) the third declang will also a standards of value from
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is feet, are intuitively of the second of the second of the second
in the end with the firm some gray relitered to the second of the second expires in which lots aspeculation culment a that of a personal D in Himself the assence of all that in the assence of all that my the assence of the second asker who is the rection and government of a well has a fundably reading the asker who is the product. We may od! it also ching to the tree not into, and but the hring spirit of food and it would of living a junk which like has created it it lings of this world law only fresh in the first at his part of large range of a princip substance which am all ford operations always before that lotter string it is great all food operations always before the first which we have the second of the of the everything, it is natural that Lotte having this great and find onception alwars before it mosts under its influence from the very beginning of his speculations permitting us—as w progress—to gain every now and it can glumpe of that i der retation of things which to how contains the solution of our drift

citi c.
The k y to Lv z theoretical philosophy has mbis metaphysic to the expect on of with hisportant subject the first and last of his larger publications have be not devoted. To and strind latter a philosophy a careful and repeated perusal of these works as absolute y necessary. The object of his m fail yies it as to a remodel as the processary. The object of his m fail yies it as to a remodel in the processary. The object of his m fail yies it as to a remodel in the processary of the processary lies metaphy in the most with the uses of language supplies me and to the them controlled in the three controlled in the state of the processary of the most of the most of the processary of the most of the most of the processary of the most of th

user session of 1881 has been published by his sim. Appended to this solume is a complete list of Ložes. Appended to this solume is a complete list of Ložes, which is a complete list of Ložes. The construction of the construct till e in harm my with the stable. The elye, the interest the state in the interest place and in the interest place as to the reserve a level into in the rest of a west deeply. And the effect was intrinsically a level and in the rest place and in the interest place and interest which are not noted that there is considered in the form of that it may be used in the most of the form of that it may be used in the most of the form from the factors of the second part of the second only as a first only of the second only as a first only of the second only as a first only of the second only of th this gaide, out it out on n it not the call with present in the unity of subtines (sail) he call with present in the militable of its (r. 1.21) text a. It also become of art that only with re with men they are large and the result of the way of the content of the call o of while alone the year appear to us.

The universal substance with the weary call the absolute at this stage of our nestigations not unlowed with the attribute.

at this stage of our investigations not whose I wish as a surnivers of a personal Deity and it will remain to be seen by fortler as it is a low far we are able—will ulterated them—to length; it with the object of rely, our veneration in how far it is with the object of rely, our veneration in how far it is with the control of the cont Si with the object of role, accumentation in those for the which is not staply so is merely a point in ce a fire primality frought network to us and her me als mp power. Much in this director 1 said by Leton is ranning reasons, so fish writings—anyling compil—the observer on the said of is wanting. Now would 1 se me as if it has not been supported in the said of t real not imaginary values are clothed in those expressions
We have still to mention that esthetics formed a truncipal and

favourite study of Lotzes and that he has treated the subject also in the light of the Lyding ideas of his philosophy noe his essays Ucter den Pegriff der Schonheit Cottingen 1845 and Ucter Bedingung n der Aunstschinkent ibid 1847 and especially his Geschicht der Auhetik in Deutschland Munich 1868

Lotre's instorical polition is of much interest. Though he isolaims being a follower of Herbart his formal definition of Ihilosophy and his cone pion of the object of metalhysics are similar to those of Herbart who defines I hilosophy as an attempt smuar to mose of hervit who dennes jiniosophy as an attempt remodel the notions given by exprience. In this endeavour he forms with Herbart an opposition to the jiniosophies of hicker Schelling and Hegel which aimed at objective and about knowlel, and also to the entiesm of Kaat with a mined at other nigme the validity of all human knowledge. But this or and appreciment involves material differences and the spart with in breather an Lotz a writtions is more after to the charter of the contraction. breathes in Lotz 8 writings is more akin to the objects at d asy rations of the id alistic school than to the cold formali m of Herbart What however with the idealists was an object of thought alone the absolute is to Lotzo only inad quitely definable in rigorous philosophical language the aspirations of the human heart the contents of our fe lings and desires the aims of art and the fenets of religious faith must be gri ped in order to fill the empty if a of the absolute with meaning. These municistatums of the divine spirit again cannot be tracel and understood by reducing (as Hegel did) the growth of the human mind in the individual in society and in history to the monotonous rhythm of a manual in society and in pistory to the monotonous review of a speculture schematism. The essence and worth which is in their reveals it elf only to the student of detail for reality is larger and wiler than philosophy the problem. how the ou can be many? is only solvel for us in the numberless examples in life and experi ence which surround us for whi h we must ritain a lifelong interest and which con titute the true field of all useful human neverse on 1 which con titute the true 15td of all neeffi humin around the countries of the empirises of terms and abstract motions. The countries is not to empirise of terms and abstract common in the writings the two courses into which Cermon filesop that thought had been morningsmeet the leath of its great founder Leibnitz. We may define these courses by the terms of the countries of the cou ewitern and exot ru—the former the fullosophy of the allood ultrated punnicular at tenumerates it stying to systematize every thing and reduce all our knowledge to an intelligible principle I sing in this attempt the deeper-mensing of Leinditzs sphilosophy the latter the philosophy of g and cultime consumed in the literature of the clusted person in the busystematic sertions of Leeding Winderhams Goodies Scholl and Herder who more or less expressed their sudd-the-side to an expression for the con-traction of the state of the contraction of the service of or less expressed their indelt-alness to Puboit. Lotte can beault to lave it neight philosophy not of the schooltoon into the mixther of life. By understanding, and combining what was great and valuable inthe of wireleands active lend a vours heabs become the true successor of Leil nitz and it sphilosophy will no doubt attain that universal cell rity which was attained by the mone longy and the sevience of pre-established harmony. The s.c. in which Pube lived and of the sevience of the sev

To a c m which Lette lived and wrote in Germany was not one petuilty if well as appressive the position be noted up to require mounderstood yet made efficient he was nevertheless mercure cere! I set no without of every current or near the mercure cere! I set no without of every current or near 19 Shibbol th attracts or helps to combine has increasing crude to the unity of a fullicoping also also The real in ann, of Letter a techniq result of the period of the period of the period of the set of the period of the per themsels and letted to him more for the general hire tion he has given to the it thoughts for the ten be less imparted to the inner life for the rimer as with which he has taught them t given to the thoughts for the ten me fins imparted to the inner liff of the rinner sew with which ho has taucht them to coma ler even small affire and practical delite and for the indistry that the compared the met rather of several the production of the several through the met rather of several through the compared the met rather of several through the compared the met rather of the several through the th right will hore r-k if a some late it v i made stem into d 101 x by hill soph vas it leed fragments at beforeinings of a mundar v veit t alrea b in Finglich literatur. Wherever his vertings are witely re I and all price led it will be on account of the great veit influence which his pullocally sex its in common with more assenting of the part it almost above among the vertices of several sextenses. the day

IOUDL's enjugal of an arrondis ement in the depart ment of Vienne rrance stand on an eminence of 3°0 feet, overlocking a fertile plain 45 miles (by rail) south west from Tours. It was fermerly surrounded by walls if which only two towers and a single gateway row temain. Of the old cartle whi h was des royed uniter I schelien and of which the site is now turned into a public

can only have a meaning for him who feels within himself what | promenade, a fine old rectangular domon of the 12th century has been preserved at its bule traces of Lonian constructions have been found with fragments of porphyry pavement mosaics, and mural paintings. The Carmelite convent, now occupied by the Brethren of Christian Doctrine was the scene of the trial of Urban Grandier who was burnt alive for witchcraft in 1631 (see Bayle s Dictionnaire), the old Pyzintine church of Sunte Croix of which he was curd is now used as a market. There are several curious old houses in the town | Lace making and candle makin, are the chief industries and there is a considerable trade in Krain and flour Before the revocation of the edict of Anntes the inhabitin's numbered it is said more than 12 000 in 1876 the population was 4522

LOUGHPOROUGH the second town in Leicestershire I'ngland on the Midland Railway, 11 miles from Leicester and 14 from Nottingbam In 1881 its three parishes had a novulation of 14 733 A large tract of meadow land has bet seen the town and the river Sour which is connected with the town by two causis -the Loughborough capal formed in 1776, and the Leicester canal, opened in 1791 On the Charnwood Forest side of the town there were once extensive parks. The open fields in the lordship were enclosed in 1762 The town has an excellent market place, and is in the centre of a rich agricultural district. Its malt was once of special note. The old parish church of All Saints stands on rising ground and is a conspicuous object for many miles round the church itself (restored in 1862) 15 of the Decorated style, and dates from the 14th century the tower is I erpendicular Emmanuel church was com pleted in 1837 and Holy Trinity in 1878. The Roman Catholic charel was built in 1833 and the exten ive Parly English convent, since enlarged in 1950. The town hall and corn exchange in the market place were erected in 1855 and the cem tery and its elegant church date from The grammar school is a Tudor structure standing in some 15 acres of ornamental ground, and walks it owes its origin to Thomas Burton's charity in 149 . The pre sent buildings were creeted in 1852 and the new scheme was devised under the Gran mar School Act of 3 d. 4 Vict. The girls grammar school in the Early English style was erected in 1879 The other public buildings comprise a dispensary and infirmary (built at the co t of Mr and Mi s Herrick in 1862) local board offices, prlice station schools, and nonconformist chapels. There are several large hosiers factories. Lace was a staple trade until 1816 (ce HEATH COAT) Bell founding was introduced in 1840 and Messrs Taylor cast here in 1881 the great bell for St Iauls London (174 tons). Iron foundness dreworks, and herti

cultural glass-works also provide employment. cultural glasswerks also provide employment.

The ton's mentioned out i'll name of furthurse in Dim's dry Book. With mitted conguere gave the two not insome of things Langue, from whom it y based to the nive famous building the state of th th b tan s., in 1"30

LOUIS I, Poman emperer (called "der broutte, also le Debonnaire") was born in "18 He succeed at the father Charlemagne in 814 having in the previous

s by a country to a in a fytherally an of

position at the 'falls of the Ohio' which obstruction long made necessary the transfer of goods at this point, the city became an important deput of supplies for the cotion growing States Iyin, immediately to the south. The owners of plantations in these States devoted themselves wholly to the culture of cotion and relied upon kentucky for the heat Indian corn, cats, and the life circles for the hempen bagging and rope u ed in baling the cotton and for mules and horses large droves of which were annually driven south from Louisville. The city was also for many years ofte of the principal points in the United States for jork jacking

After the clo of the civil was the development of hentincky, as of the South generally, entered new channels Largely increased facilities of railway transportation, while bringing I outsville into more direct competition with Concinnate 18 Louis, and Chicago, resulted in a markel increase of both its commercial and manufacturing interests notwithstanding the decline of the river trade. The extensive tokenec crop of henticky, with much of this grown

in neighbouring States now finds a market at Louisville instead of at New Orleans as formerly and it has become probably the largest market in the world for leaf tobacco. 68,300 hogsheads of which, of an aggregate value exceed ing \$3,000 000 were sold here during 1881 The manu facture of whisky is all o important this with that of tobacco, paying to the Federal Government nearly \$3 000,000 annually in revenue texes in the I ouisville district Pork packing employs a capital of \$2 520 000 and the tanning of leather \$1 704 000 this industry being twenty times larger than before the war and the product especially of sole leath r b ing in high demand The manufacture of agricultural and mechanical imple ments employs \$1 915 000 capital the plough factories which produce 12,000 ploughs annually, being among the largest in the United States. Steam power is chiefly employed the available water power of the rapids having been ne lected The greater part of the coal consumed by the factories is brought down the Ohio from Pittsburg The mountainous eastern portion of the State, rich in vast



True of Louisville.

deposits of both coul and from is now penetrated by several railroads and others are being constructed whose influence in developing, this mineral wealth will add largely to the prosperity of the city

The reports of the United States census of 1880 give the following summary of the industries of the city —

<u></u>	1 00	1 0	19.0
Number of estable rients Number of la employed Capital invested Wages 1 at 1	nd or or or or or or or o	801 11 589 \$11 1 9 291 4 464 040	21 93 21 93 3 0 864 449 5 65 59
Value of material Value of product		10 369 556 20 JP4 8 0	22,36° /04 3. 908 3 8

The Louisville and Nashville Ratlway opened in 1859 controls, under one management nearly 4000 miles of connected lines, reaching New Orleam Pensauda and Savannah. Varigus other lines contribute to n.s.ke Louisvilla, an important railway centre.

A bridge across the river 5218, feet long between abutments, with twenty seren spans, and admitting the free passage of stemboats at high water affords continuous railway tensit and connects the city with the thrung tooms of New Mbany (population 16 423) and Jeffersonville (population 33.7) attended on the opposite

bank of the Ohio, in the State of Indiana A second rail way bridge having waggon ways and foot ways in addition is now (1882) building

Louistile is provided with adequate water works, as works Ac The famous Dopont arterism well 2005 feet deep has a flow of 330 000 gallons per day with a force of ten horse-power its water resembling situality that of the kie engen and Blue Lick (K)) sprangs. Although once regarded an unbaulity, the city has now an effective system of sewering, and is in good saintary condition. The public sechool systems a sustained at an animal expense.

of oner \$390.000 abundant separate provision Leng made for rolouved childran. There are four nectical colleges having, a large attendance and rejutation, and numerous private seminaries and schools. Among the newspapers public hed at Louiville the Contrar-d or mid-described time tion both for its early connexion with Correct D. Prenti e and as a leading representative of the best order of American journalism. There are four other dailes (two Engli li and two German) besides thirties weekly sheets.

Louisville is a port of entry for foreign imports which oggregate annually about \$125 000. The city is governed by a mayor elected every third year with a board of alther men and a common council the firmer containing, one and the latter two representatives of each of the twelve wards. The oppulation in 1830 was 10.341 in 1840. 21.210, 43.196 in 1850. 68.033 in 1870. 100.733

been declared co regent. At the beginning of his reign he excited high anticipations by the carnestness with which he attacked the abuses that had accumulated during the later years of Charlemagnes sovereignty The licentious ness which provailed at court he sternly suppressed he punished counts who were proved to have misused their authority, and he sought to reform the manners both of the s cular and of the regular clergy The Saxons and the Fristans who although conquered had never cordially accepted Frankish rule were conculiated by mild and generous treatment. A period of trouble and confusion, however was of ened in 817 when Louis anxious to establish the order of succession declired his eldest son Lothair his successor and made him co-regent granting him Austrasia with the breater part of Germany younger sons of Louis Tippin and Louis, received the former Aquitania the latter Bavaria Bohemia Carinthia, and the subject Slavonic and Avar territories. This arrangement was resented by Bernard king of Italy the emperors nephew who forthwith rebelled. He was soon captured and condemned to the loss of his sight, while his kingdom was transferred to Lothur After the death of B reard the emperor who was a man of a gentle and sensitive temper, bitterly repented the barsh junishment which he had sanctioned and being further depressed by the death of his first wife he proposed to resign the crown and retire to a monastery He was induced to abandon this intention and (in \$19) to marry Judith the beautiful daughter of Count Welf of Bayaria. In \$29 he made a new division of the empire in favour of Charles (afterwards Charles the Bald) his son by his second wife brothers deeply dissatisfied combin d to declare war against him and at Compidgue he was taken prisoner. The empress Judith was condemned to the clotter for alleged infidelity to her husband and I outs was virtually deposed. Pippin and the younger Louis auspecting that Lothair meant to usurp exclusive authority changed their policy and at a diet in Aimeguen the emperor was restored Soon afterwards he provoked fre h disturbance by granting Aquitania the territory of Pil pin, to Charles and in 833 the army of the three brothers confronted that of their father near (olmar When Louis was negotiating with Pope Gregory IV who had crossed the Alps in the hope of restoring peace his troops were persuaded to desert him and on the Lugenfeld (the field of hea") he was obliged to surrender to his son. The empress was sent to Italy her son to the monastery of Prum and at Soussons Louis not only addicated but made public confusion of his sins a long list of which he read aloud. Again the arrogance of Lothair awoke the distrust of his brothers and they succeeded in reas erting the rights of the emperor whose sufferings had excited general sympathy through the ceremony of coronation a second time and Lothair found it necessary to confine himself to Italy After the death of Pippin in 838 Louis proposed a scheme by which the whole empire, with the exception of Bavaria, would have been divided between Charles and Lother to whom the empress had been reconciled. The younger Louis prepared to oppose this injustice and he was supported by the people of Aquitania in the interest of Pippin's sons A diet was summoned at Worms to settle the dispute but before it met the emperor died on an island in the Rhine near Ma nz on the 20th of June 840 He had capacities which might have made him a great churchman but as a secular ruler he lacked prudence and vigour and his mismanagement prepared the way for the destruction of the empire established by his father His son Lothau L suc ceeded to the imperial title

See Funch, Ludwyd r Fromme 183° ani Simson Jah burher b r F a Listhen Reiches u ter Ludwij dem Frommen 1874 76

LOUIS II, Ronan emperor, grandeon of the preceding was born about 822 and crowned king of Lombardy is 811 From 819 he shared the impural title with his father, Lothari I, b im, crowned at Pome by Leo IV in 8.0 He succeeded to the undivided but almost cantiely nominal digority in 800. On the death of his childless brother Lothari of Lorrain, in 869 he inhi ratione was seried and shared by his uncles Charles the Bald and Louis the German, the pope, however, espon of the cause of the emperor, crowing him king of Lorrain in 872 Louis II died in 875, and the imperial crown was forth with be towed on Charles the Pald.

LOUIS III. Poman emperor surnamed 'The Blind,' was the sen of Pose hing of I rovence and, through his mother grandson of the emperor I out iI I fe was born about 880 called to the throne of Provence in 890, and crown d emperor in succession to Betencar I at Jone in 901. In 900, while realing, at Verons, I was surprised by his di crowned risal blinded and ultimately sent lack to Provence, where he lived in inactivity and comparative.

ob curity until 929

I TOUIS THE CHIED though he never actually received the unique all crown is usually reckoned as the emperor Louis III of Louis IV. How as the son of the emperor Arnulf was born in 893 and succeeded to the throne of East Francia or Germany in 900 whin he was sax years of age. During, his brief reign Germiny was dissolited by the Hung, irans who invaded the country year after year, defeating every force that ventured to oppose them. At the same time the langelous was wall ende by internal strict. The result of the prevailing anarchy was that the imperial constitution established 15 Charlemagne broke down and Germany was gradually divided into saveral great duches the rules of which while acknowledgm, the supremay of the kin, sought to become virtually independent. Louis, the last of the Carolington race in Germany ided in 931.

LOUIS IV (or V) the Pavarian" Cerman king and Poman emperor was born in 1286 He was the son of the duke of Pavaria and in 1314, after the death of the emperor Henry VII was elected to the throne by five of the electors, the others giving their votes for Frederick duke of Austria. This double ele tion led to a civil war in which Frederick was supported by the church and by many nobles, while the inhabitants of the great cities rallied round Louis. In 1322 Louis gained the battle of Muhldorf, takin, Frederick prisoner, but the war still went on Pop-John XXII excommunicated Louis in 1324, whereupon wishing to bring the conflict to an end I ours off red to liberate Frederick on condition that he would withdraw his claim to the throne, and restore the cities and imperial lands seized by his party in Swabia Frederick finding that the obstinacy of his brother, Duke Leorold would render it impossible to fulfil these terms returned to captivity and Louis was so touched by his magnanimity that he proposed that they should bare the re ponsibilities of government The plan was tried but did not succeed and was virtually abandoned before Frederick's death in 1330 In 1327 Louis had gone to defend his rights in Italy where he was crowned emperor by Pope Nicholas V whom he supported in opposition to Lope John XVII.
Peturning to Germany in the year of Frederick's death
he made peace with the house of Austria, but John XVII. refused to be conciliated and his succe sor Benedict XII acting in part under the influence of France continued the stuggle. Irritated by the revival of lapid pretensions which no longer commanded respect in Germany the electors met at Rhense and on the 15th of July 1338 issued an important declaration to the effect that the emperor derived his right to the German and imperial crowns, not from the pope but from the electors by whom he was

and in 1880 it was 123,7 is. This last total includes 20,900 persons of colour and 23 156 foreigners, the larger proportion of the latter being Germans.

It was in 1778 it at Colonel Goog, Logera Charke on his way down the Ohio left a company of activer who took possession. I Cern Island from longer exiting? In at the Actual key shore above the folls and true following very the first rule cluster of cether appears on the tase of the present cits. In I to first highest legal time in Ir O gate the little sittement the runk of a lown and cellst it Louisillen he hourset I home. Yet of France it is assetting, the Am in a citylen in the little sittement the runk of a lown and cellst it Louisillen he hourset I have for in I pen I not. The runk of they was conferred by the kentuckly it existent in I a

LOULÉ, an old town of Portugal, in the district of are and province of Algarie as boantifully studied has an adalanhilly di trick about 5 miles to the north west of the pert of Faro. It is surrounded by walls and towers dating, from the Moorsh period and the principal church is sings and fine. The spe sal industry of the place is basket making. The population in 1878 was 14 562. The in ighl burng, church of Austra Senhora da Pietade is a favourite resurt

LOUPDES entital of a canton and sent of the entit court of the arrondissement of Argeles in the department of Han es-Pyrence, I rance hes 12 miles by rail south south we tof Tarbes, on the right bank of the Cave do I am and at the mouth of the valley of Argels. It has grown up around what was originally a Poman castellum and subsequently a feudal castle pictur-squely situat d on the summit of a bare scarf od rock. Near the town are marble quarries employing six hundred workpeorle and forty state quarri s give occupation to two hundred and sixty more The gastures of the highly picture que neighbourhood support the race of milch cons which is most highly valued in south western I rance The present fame of Lourdes is entirely associated with the grotto of Massavulle where the Virgin Mary is b lieved in the Catholic world to have revealed herself repeatedly to a persont girl in 1859 the spot, which is resorted to by multitudes of pil_rims from all quarters of the world is now marked by a large church above the grotto consecrated in 1976 in presence of thirty five cardinals and other high ecclesiastical diguitaries There is a considerable trade in rosaries and other "objets de piété as well as in the wonder working water of the fountain, for which a miraculous origin is claimed. Not far from the grotto of Massaviella are several other caves where prelustoric remains going back to the Stone Age and the period of the reindeer have been found. The population of Lourdes m 1876 was 5470

LOUSE, a term applied indiscriminately in its broad sense to all epizoic parasites on the bodies of other animals. From a more particular point of view, however it is etrictly applicable only to certain of these creatures that affect the bodies of mammals and Lirds The former may be con si lered as lice proper the latter are commonly known as bird lice (although a few of their number infest mammalia) Scientifically they are now generally separated into Anoplura and Mallog haga, although some authors would include all and Malo Maja, statudes some authors would include all under the former term. In the article Insecres it has been shown that modern ideas tend towards placing the Anoplum as degraded members of the order Hemiptera and Mallo Thag i as equally degraded Pseudo Veurortera according to the different formation of the mouth parts. Both agree in having nothing that can be termed a metamorphosis they are active from the time of their exit from the egg to their death, gradually increasing in size and undergoing several moults or changes of skin, but it should be remembered that many insects of the hemimetabolic division would scarcely present any stronger indications of metamor phoses were it not for the usual outgrowth of wings which are totally wanting in the lice.

The true lice (or Angelera) are found on the bod es of many mammalia and, a is too well known, occasion by their pres neo intolerable irritation. The number of general is few. Two species of Ir boulus are found in the human body, and are known ordinarily a the heal louse (P outitu) and the body louse (P restant i) some appear t to recogn e a third (P fales entium) particularly affect ing persons soff ries from disease burrowing lat any rate when round) b neath the skin, and setting up who is termed "phtheriasis" in such a terrible form that the unling (r victims a length ancound to its attacks to this several historical personance both arcites and most in are said to have fallen victim, but it is open to very, grave doubts whether this frightful condition of things was due to other than the attacks of myriads of the ordinary body louse. I could is found on the head e pecially of children. The eggs, laid on the hair hatch in about eight days, and the lice are full grown in about a month Such that one female (probably of I restaucate) may in the crurse of eight weeks withe a the light of five thou and descendants. Bant of cleanliness undoubtedly favours their multiplicate in in a high degree but it is scarcely ncer any Lere to allide to the idea or or exiting and probably still he'd by the very ignorant to the effect that they are directly engend red from dirt. The irritation is caused by the ro trum of the in ect Loing inserted into the skin, from which the blood is rapidly pumped up. Attempts have been made to prove that the head louse (and in a smaller degree, the bods louve) is hable to halt viriation in structure and all o in colour according to the races of men inf stid. This was probably first enunciated by Pouchet in 1841 and the subject received more ex tended examinate n by Andrew Murray in a raper r ublished in the Irranutions of the I of il Sor to of I luburgh in 1561 (vol. xxii pt 167-377) who apparently shows that some amount of variation does exist, but there is yet need for further investigation That lice are considered bonnes I then by cortain uncevalued tribes is well known. It would be out of place to discuss here the 10 sible interpre tation of the Pillical reference to hee (of Exedus viii. 16, 17) I third human lon e is known as the crab-louse (I'M' seus pubis), this di gusting cre tiure is found amongst the hairs on other parts of the body particularly those of the public region, but probably never on the head although its presence may generally be looked upon as indicating dissolute association it should not be regarded as always resulting therefrom as it may be accidentally acquired by the most innocent The louse of monkeys is now generally considered as forming a separate genus (Pedicinus) but the greater part of those infesting domestic and wild quadrupeds are mostly grouped in the large genus Hamat pinus, and very rarely is the same species found on different kinds of animals one species is found on the seal and even the walrus does not escape a new species (II triched i) having been recently discovered affecting the axillie (and other parts where the skin is comparatively soft) of that animal.

The bird lice (or Mallophaye) are far more numerous in species of though the number of genera is comparatively small. With the exception of the genus Trickolecter (the various species of which are found on mammalit, all infest birds (as their English name implies). As the mouth parts of these creatures are not cayable of being extended into a sucking tube but are clearly mandbuilder it appears probable that they feed more particularly on the scurf of the skin and feathers, neverthelesing erat irritation must be caused by their presence for it is notonous that eage-birds much intested will peet themelves to such an extent as to cause death in their endeavours to get rid of the parasites. Several handerd species are already known. Sometimes

Louis might have made himself one of the most popular of the emperors but he excited bitter jealousies by his grasping and unscrupulous disposition. By his marriage with Margaret the si ter of Count William of Holland, be secured Holland Zealand Friesland, and Hainault, and he obtained the mastery of Tyrol by separating the heiress Margaret Maultasch from her husband a son of John the powerful king of Bohemia, and making her the wife of his own son Louis to whom (in 1322) he had granted the march of Brandenburg The enemies he thus created were reinforced by Popo Clement VI, who not only excom municated him again but (in 1316) persuaded a party of the ekctors to appoint a new king. Their choice fell on Charles, margrave of Moravia, the son of hing John of Robernia, who at once made an un-uccessful attempt to recover Tyrol The outbreak of a new civil war was prevented by the sudden death of I ours at a bear hunt near Munich, on the 11th of October 1347 The conflict between the papacy and the empire was practically closed during the reign of Louis and he marked an epoch by his encouragement of the cities in opposition to the princes and nobles

See Mannert Kais r Ludwij It 1812 Fr von Werch Kaiser Ludwig der Pai r und Kong Johann von Bohmen 1860 and Dobner Die Aus inand reet ung wischen Ludwig It dem Paier und Friedrich dem Schönen von Oesterreich 1875

LOUIS THE GERMAN son of the emperor Louis L, was In the first partition of the empire in 817 he received Bavaria, Bohemia, Carinthia, and the subject territories on his eastern frontier. Displeased by later schemes of partition in favour of his half brother Charles he associated himself with his brothers I othair and Pippin agunst the emperor, and he was in the field in defence of his rights when his father died After the emperor's death in 840 Louis and Charles united against Lothair whom they defeated in the battle of Fontenay and in 843 Lonis received by the treaty of Verdun the whole of Germany to the east of the Rhine with Mainz Spires, and Worms on the left bank. He was a wise and vigorous ruler, but his forces were madequate to protect the northern part of his kingdom against the Norsemen and he was not always successful in his wars with Slavour, tribes. In 858 he invaded West Francia, which he hoped to unite with East Francia, his own state but Charles the Bald proved to be stronger than I outs had supposed, and he was obliged to retreat. When Lotherr of Lorraine died in 869 his king dom was seized by Charle who caused himself to be crowned at Metz but in the following year by the treaty of Mersen the eastern half of the country was coded to Louis Louis expected to receive the imperial crown after the death of the emperor Louis II. Charles, however outwifted him and Louis was attempting to avenge this supposed wrong when he died at Frankfort on August 28 876 East Francia and West Francia were again united under Charles the Fat but, as Louis was the first sovereign who ruled over the German and over no other Western people he is generally considered the founder of the German kingdom

See Dümmler Geschieh e d.s Ostfr nässchen Peichs 1869

LOUIS I king of France surnamed Le Dibonnaire or the Pious. See France, vol. ix. p 533, Germany, vol.

The rious See Practs voit. It is vood, Chanari, vo. 2 p 480 and Lours I emberor, supra. LOUIS II, surpamed Le Begue or the Stammerer the son of Charles I. (The Ball") by Irmentrud of Orlean and the grandson of Lous the From was born on Aovember I 846 On the death of his elder brother Charles the second son of Charles the Rald he secrated king of Aquitania in 567, and ten years aft he succeeded his father being crowned by H

appointed. As the representative of national independence, | Rheims under the title of "king of the French, by the mercy of God and the election of the people" (December 8 877) In the following year (September 7) he availed himself of the presence of Pope John VIII at Troyes to obtain a fresh consecration. He died at Completine after a feeble and meffectual reign of eighteen months, on April 10 879

LOUIS III, son of the preceding by Ansgarde daughter of Count Hardouin of Brittany, was born about the year 863 and in 879 was designated by his father sole heir to the French throne It was decided among the nobles however that the inheritance should be divided between Louis and his younger brother Carlonian the former receiving Neustria, or all France north of the Loire and the latter Aquitania and Burgundy On the Loire and elsewhere the two brothers inflicted several defeats on the Northmen (879-881), but in 882 Louis succumbed to the fatigues of war, leaving his inheritance to Carloman.

LOUIS IV , surnamed D Outremer (Transmarinus), son of Charles III. (The Simple) and grandson of Louis II was born in 921 In consequence of the disasters which befell his father in 922 Louis was taken by his mother Odgiva, sister of Athelstan, to England where his box hood was spent -a circum trace to which he ower his surname On the death of Paoul or Podolph of Burgundy who had been elected king in place of Charles the choice of Hugh the Great count of Paris, and the other nobles fell upon Louis who was accordingly brought over the Channel and consecrated in 936 His de Jucto sovereignty, however was confined to the countship of Laon In 939 he became involved in a struggle with Otto L (' The Great) of Germany about Lorraine which had transferred its allegiance to him the victory remained at last with the emperor, who married his sister Cerberga to I ouis. After the death of William Longsword, duke of Normandy Louis endeavoured to strengthen his influence in the duchy by obtaining possession of the person of Richard the infant heir, but a series of intrigues resulted only in his own captivity at I oven in 944 from which he was not releated in the following year until he had agreed to surrender Laon to his powerful vassal Hugh the Great By the interposition of Otto the brother in law of Louis, Hugh, who for some years had effectually resisted both the carnal resources of the empire and the spiritual weapons of the church was at last persuaded to restore Laon. The last vears of this reign were marked by repeated Hungarian invasions of France Louis died in 954, and was succeeded by his son Lothaire

LOUIS I Le Faincant son of Lothaire and grandson of Louis IV the last of the Carolingian dynasty, was born in 966, succeeded Lothaire in March 986 and died

in May 987 He was succeeded by Hugh Capet.
LOUIS VI surnamed Le Cros, L'Éveill' and Le
Batailleur, the son of Philip L of France and Bertha of Holland was born about 1078 was associated with his father in the government in 1100, and succeeded him in 1108. For some account of his character and of the events of his reign, see FRANCE, vol 1x. 11 39 539 He died on August 1 113"
LOUIS VII Le Jeune and Le Pieux son of Louis VI.,

was born in 1120 and was associated with his father on the death of his elder brother I hilip in 1131, being crowned at Rh ims on October 25 by Lope Innocent II He succeeded to the undivided sovereignty in 1137 the news of his father's death reaching him as he was engaged at Poitiers in the festivities connected with his unlucky marriage to Eleanor of Aquitimia. In 41 I attempt to a ert his

Justania over the countship of Tointo a vehement quarrel with

two or three species (ordinard) of different genera) infest in properties was 156 acres. The largest properties were Lord Cler the same species of bird and the same species of loues is south 200 acres. The largest properties were Lord Cler the same species of loues is south 200 acres. The largest properties were Lord Cler the same species of loues is south 200 acres. The largest properties were Lord Cler the same species of loues is south 200 acres. The largest properties were Lord Cler the same species of loues is south 200 acres. The largest properties were Lord Cler the same species of loues is south 200 acres. The largest properties were Lord Cler the same species of loues is south 200 acres. The largest properties were Lord Cler the same species of loues is south 200 acres. The largest properties were Lord Cler the same species of loues is south 200 acres. The largest properties were Lord Cler the same species of loues is south 200 acres. The largest properties were Lord Cler the same species of loues is south 200 acres. The largest properties were Lord Cler the same species of loues is south 200 acres. The largest properties was 156 acres. The largest properties were Lord Cler the same species of loues is south 200 acres. The largest properties was 156 acres. The largest properties was 150 acres. under the circumstances These are analogous to the occasional presence of the flea of the cat dog domestic fowl &c. on man temporary annoyance is cau ed thereby but the conditions are not favourable for the permanent location of the parasites Notwithstanding the marked preference shown by a special kind of bird lice for a special host there is also a marked preference shown by the individual species of certain genera or groups of lice for allied success of birds, which bears upon the question of the possible variation of human lice according to the race

Literature - The following works are the most important - Denny Voncographia Anglurorum Erdannia London 1943 Guebol Insects Fpi.ca (which contains the working up of Nixtols posthumous materials) Lepsic 1874 Van Beneden Immal posthumous materials) Leipsic 18/4 Van Beneden Intina Parasites Loudon 1876 Pingut Les I dicultues Leyden 18°0 Mégnin Les Parasites et les Maladies Parantaires I viis, 1880

LOUTH a maritime county in the province of Leinster Ireland, is bounded on the N E. by Carlingford Bay and the county of Down E. by the Irish Sea S W by Meath, and N W by Monaghan and Armagh. It is the smallest county in Ireland the area comprising 202 124 acres, or 316 square miles.

The greater part of the surface is undulating with occasionally lofty hills and in the north east, on the borders of Carlingford Bay there is a range of mountains borders of Carlingford Bay there is a range or inventional approaching 2000 feet in height. Many of the hills are finely wooded and towards the sea-coast the scenery in the more elevated districts, is strikingly picturesque. The northern mountains are composed of felspathic and pyrorenic rocks. The lower districts rest chiefly on clay slate and limestone With the exception of the promontory of Clogher Head which rises abruptly to a height of 180 feet, the sea coast is for the most part low and sandy The narrow and picturesque bay of Carlingford is navigable beyond the limits of the county, and the bay of Dundalk stretches to the town of that name and affords convenient shelter for a harbour The principal rivers are the Fane the Lagan the Glyde and the Dee, which all flow east-wards. None of these are navigable, but the Boyne which forms the southern boundary of the county is navi, able for large vessels as far as Drogheda.

Agriculture —In the lower regions the soil is a very rich deep mould, admirably adapted both for cereals and green crops The higher mountain regions are covered principally with heath. Agriculture generally is in an advanced con dition, and the farms are for the mo t part well drained

In 1880 the new 20 293 areas on ment non-bill of the total area, under tillage while 74 944 were putting 4 35 plantations and 4 135 was. The total number of hoi tage; in 1850 was 876 of with 1294 were less than 1 across extent. No 1 4, the proposed of with 1294 were less than 1 across extent. No 1 4, then 254 were below 1 as we not next and of these 476 overs between a nal 15 across Th following table shows the areas under the property of copy in 255 and 1251.

				P tatoes	Turni	Crups.	Flax	Kenduw and Ci	Total
185 1891	8542	8 / 40 24 513	20 00	12 010	9 1. 9 9(m	2 of 8 1 6 %	190	1 6 2 501	111 61 9 811

Lattice je -The county is intersected from north to outh by the Dundalk and Pelfust line and the Irish North Western line je 508

westwards from Dundalk to Enm. killen

Administration and Population - The county includes 6 laronies, 64 part h w and 6,4 townlands It is in the north eastern circuit of your has and 6.4 townlands. It is not the north-meeter accessing the contract of the contra IS I had diminished to 108 018 in 1871 to 84 071 and in 1881 to 78 00% of whom 38 041 were make and 30 9% femal's I rom 1st May 18.1 to 31st December 1981 the number of emigrants was

May 18-ol to Sist December 18-Si. the number of congrants as a 5-rl a percentage of 3r, of the severa, populate a during that period. The marriage rate to every 1000 of enimated population in 1850 was 2 fe the burth in 2-5 f and the total rate 2-1 d. History and Integrates—In the time of Prol inv. Least the season of the second of the s

In the county there are a large number of antiquari in remains of special interest. There are ruins of Drundrett altars at Lairighan and Carrick Edmond and of a Drundreal temple at Lallinghatrey near Dun lalk. The round tower at Monasterboice is in v ry good preservation and there are remains of another at Diomiskin. The not rem rhable coonlecks are those on killin Hill and at Ballym a canlan At Killin Hill there is an extraor tinary fort call d Fa the canian. At Allin this there is an extraor inary icre call of 20 pas stances file or the one inglists work. and near Billymass critical to the Path surrounded by les er raths and having a romarkable immules in its vicin y. About males from Pin fall, there is a very amount structure, the origin of which has been my hidsense. Very uniform structure, the origin of which has been into faccases of Near Ballingham there is a currous irtiff it over ~ I have now in of spears swords axes of bropze gold ornaments and oth rela-tion of auth mix base been it overed. There are a great number of Danish and oth r old forts Originally there are sq 1 r) but-been to fearer than treatly religious houses within the county. teen no sewer than twenty reingrous houses within the county. Of these there are interesting remains at Carlingf at a Fanghart views radias to be a risk Bridg t ast in early lither at McMont, the sirclit turn of which is specially beautiful at lebborate and at Manasterbut e where there are two crosses one of which SI Boynes is the most amount and most finely distributed in Ire-land.

LOUTH a municipal borough and market-town of Lincolnshire England is pleasantly ituated on the river Lud and on a branch of the Great Northern Railway 25 mile east north-east of Lincoln By means of a canal completed in 1763 at a cost of £28 000 there is nater communication with Hull. The town is about a mile in length, and is well built and pared. The church of St James, completed about 1510 in the Later Engli h style with a spire 288 feet in height is one of the finest ecclesiastical buildings in the county. There are an Edward lettern 15 3 and 1581 hones leve dimina hed from 12,137 to 10 810 of which 234 are used from altered purposes. The bomber of cattle has in tessed only the clift from 3.07 to 34 55 of which 25 are mith cores. It is also shown for cattle has in tessed only the clift from 3.07 to 34 55 of which 25 are mith cores. Si pain 16.5 membered 31 72 and 32 of in 1835 Pags in 1831 numbered 10 47 and posting the buildings include a town hall a corn texhange. And A more than 157 of the viriety at the running of a did a right perspective, who processed that I had researched the over 15 of the coviers 4 side value of 17 to 200 or 20. Tol. I seem of the coviers 4 side value of 17 to 200 or 20. Tol. I seem of the coviers 4 side value of 17 to 200 or 20. Tol. I seem of the coviers 4 side value of 15 to 200 or 20. Tol. I seem of the coviers 4 side value of 15 to 200 or 20. Tol. I seem of the coviers 4 side value of 15 to 200 or 20. Tol. I seem of the coviers 4 side value of 15 to 200 or 20. Tol. I seem of the coviers 4 side value of 15 to 200 or 20. Tol. I seem of 15 to 200 or 20. Tol. I seem of 15 to 200 or 20. Tol. I seem of 15 to 200 or 20. Tol. I seem of 15 to 200 or 20. Tol. I seem of 15 to 200 or 20. Tol. I seem of 15 to 200 or 20. Tol. I seem of 15 to 200 or 20. Tol. I seem of 15 to 200 or 20. Tol. I seem of 15 to 200 or 20. Tol. I seem of 15 to 200 or school founded in 1676 and a nati nal school. The other

had recaimed too reach on the firty of the well troubt the acid with gree it is east a gest in the Charles uniquesament of ranken uniques anchem el lu conti, initial live be net accident poun inner by appointing a neclem el lu conti, initial live be netto entit el lu pour el lu pour el lu conti, initial live pour el lu pour el lu proposition de la proposition della proposition della proposition della pro archbi hi p into the territory of this e art f Chan in. " The ear ure of Land would suffer to expetel is the preaching of the second create by Sterrad, and it succeeded by the second of the second create that the first the first of the second of t Abbe Super and I route n of Vernan' in an u fir, was Churen dute of these the grant met Cart at St Thomas of Cant chury or behalf of he ellest ear Place Augustu then dangerously ad and in the foll wing y ar he associated from with himself in the source of y. I am a ded on Settemb r 1º 1140 101 is VIII suman il Le I to 1 m on Settember

, 1157 was the son of I billy Auguste whom I'm succorded in July 12'3 In 1000 be Lad marre I Plane" of Cittle the gran Haughter of Henry II of Landard, and in virtue of this e un xi n h received from the know h barous in 1910 an effe of the cross which he accepted. Landing in In land in May, he achieved several nulitary succe Lu retired early in 1217 later in the same year he r newed the attempt to make & a l his claims but finally quitted I a lish wil in Sc. territor He next took charge of the war arain t the Alligage a with sarying success it continued after his accession to the throne and ultimately proved fatal to him. He died most probably of pe tilence abortly after the car ture of Asignon at Montpensier in Auvergn on November 8 12.6, and

was succeed 1 by his son Louis IX

TOUIS IN SALIT (1210-1270) See France vol 12. pp 342 543 He was canonized by Ponifice VIII in 129, and is commemorated in the Remai Catholic Church on August 25 or 26 He was succeeded by his

Church on Asserting the Church of Thinp IV
LOUIS N, Le Hutin was the eldest son of Thinp IV
(the Fair) and Joan of Navarre and was bern in 1239
He succeeded his mother in the kingdom of Navarr ar I countships of Champagne and I rie in 130. Historians are not agreed as to the origin of the surname ('The Quarrell r) by which he is known in France but it seems with mot probability to commenomic the will and boistcrons character of his youth. He succeeded his father in 1314 and died after a short and unimportant reign of le's than two years in June 1316. He was succeeded by his broth r I hilip V

IOUIS XI son of Charles VIL and Mary of Anjon was born at Bourges on July 3 1423 His Jalous ambitious, an I restless character early manifested itself in the attitude of opposition he assumed to his father a mistress Agnes Sorel and in the part he took (1130) as leader of the Praguers as the league formed by the nobles against the introduction of a standing army was called Though pardoned by his father in 1140 after the failure of the attempt he never thenceforward enjoyed any of his He distinguished himself in the years immediately following in several military expeditions, but

take posses un Lor e felf tit ert - to tentrale the and strengt liter in the cace of which the cast trained tak of It to "Ir at a medite a person act a and assume trains in the reason which to care it as was barnel camped the the third they be after by a two barnel camped the attended the plant the surface with the plant his section and to present the surface with the plant his section above the library to found the in this because the surface with the surface wit with the surface with the surface with the surface with the sur telenthated rivertett it kunte vit ig in i o'o'. Lilesta and the ma screet the CL is main 1144 felto Hed Lat He state were to as 30 14 3 and was

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10115 VIII the mellioner is and Vare de Malici was him a fem its times on hepter her at 10 it an serverded he fa h a or Man 14 1610 his to ther mean will envilling littlef the fuser enantly the affare if the Alert is more di che' la the marcu of regener it whi hil li anti o L r fr crea d Manus tegence it wis at a training of the was to make a darker at la marshall of life re was to make preminent tenue. There is 1612, Marshall Inyne the favoration of the welk years, keep hell if reins el power for als at f or a res fie deata el eamy fever in the end of If 21 in the course of the Hogueno' cur, a so left Latin free to a cet lin our independence wish le dilly correin, or il was with some vigour until its term ration in the scace of Montpell r (1629). In 1624 I i h in entered the co reed of state and guiled the all les of Le are and of I rance f r the n steighteen years (see Eparer rol. in 111 ufr 571) Louis who died at St Germainen Laye on Max 14 1645 was married at the age of fourteen (December 1515) to Anno of Au trie danghter of Philip Ill of by un but his eldest son who sitter d d him as Louis XIV, was not been

until twenty three years elterwards
LOUIS MI surmaned Le Crand the elle son of the preceding was born at Saint-German en I aye on Set tember 16, 1638 succeeded to the throne of France in his fith year was declared of age in September 16.1, and was crowned on June 7, 1654 His marriage with the infanta Mana Theresa of Austria, daughter of the Spanish Hulip IV , was solemnized at St Jern-de In on Jame a 1660 On the death of Mazarin in 1661 I only VIV began his true reign, the leading events of which will be found recorded in the arti le France (vol. iz p. 574-794) He died at Versailles on Certember 1 1715 Of his legitimate children by Maria Thereva, only one Louis the Dauphin (1661-1711) reached manhood ho was married to a Bavarian princess by whom he had three son -Louis the Dauphin duke of Burgundy who was the father of Louis I hill duke of Anjou, afterwards I hilly V of Spain, and Charles duke of Bern

LOUIS V great randson and successor of the pre-ceding born at Versuilles on February 15 1710 was the third son of Louis dake of Burgundy His fath r finally settled (1446) in his aparage of Dauphine where became dauphin in 1711 and died in 171, and he him

The p-pulation which in 18/1 was 10/467 had increased in 1871 to 10/500, and in 1881 to 10/690

Louth is a corrupt in of Lucol the ancient name of the invertilating or an extraction of the form took part in the 18 figuring of frace on which account the vicar was executed at Tylum. With an Charles Teensyson were educated at the grammar school and their little of limited whose aboy at the Criticis was published by the Drickers was published by a Louth book seller whose aboy at the criticis.

LOUV IIN, a town of Belgium in the province of Brabant, 18 miles east of Brussels on the Lice and Cologue I ailway and on the river Dyle. The population in 1880 was 31 700 Louvain possesses some fine specimens of Gothic art -the town hall, which displays a wealth of decorative architecture almost unequalled on the Continent and the collegente church of St Pierre with some fine sculptures and panels by Quentin Matsys. The general aspect of the town to the casual observer is dull and cheerfess the newer portions extending between the town hall and station consist of broad streets of monotonous regularity while the old medicival quarter despite its historic intere t is somewhat dinay and lifeless Louvain has a market for corn and cattle as well as for cloth wares wood carving is also carried on but the chief industry of the locality is brewing the Louvain beer a lemon coloured frothy beverage being held in high repute in the country In the world of science Louvain holds honourable rank baving a celebrated university an academy of punting a school of music extensive bibliographic collections a museum of natural history and a botanical garden university a stronghold of the Roman Catholic faith was first instituted in 1420, and soon crew famous among the learned of all nat ons In the 15th and 16th centuries not less than six thousand students flocked thither yearly and it became the nursery of many illustrious men away for a time by the first French Revolution, it was re established in 1835 and though less conspicuous than in bysone ares and more generally confined to the instruction of the youth of Belgium it is yet of considerable importance in the country as the only Catholic university and one of the main supports of the Con rvative party

Lik Binges and many oth FI in h town Lorent was at one in agr. tent Bourship, etc. with a spinish and ed. 500 000 male, and ence of the pinn spal mark is of the Combination of 200 000 male, and ence of the pinn spal mark is of the Combination of the pinn spal mark in the massers of the pinn spal mark the in a pinn spal mark the interest of the pinn spal mark in a pinn spal mark in the pinn spa

IOUVIFRS capital of an arrondissement in the department of Fure France is pleasantly situated in a green valley surrounded by wooded hills on the Fure (here divided into many branches) 71 miles west north west from Paris and some 13 miles from Rouen and Fyrany The old part of the town built of wood stands on the left bank of the river the more modern portions in brick and bewn stone, on the right | There are several good squares and th place is surrounded by boulevards The cothic charch of Notre Dame has a fine square tower recently re tored and a portal which ranks among the riche t and most beautiful works of the kind produced in the 15th century it centains several interesting works of art. The chief industry of Louviers is the cloth and flannel manu facture. There are also nuneteen wood spinning mills, five fulling mills and unportant thread factories and paper making tanning currying and tawing dyeing and bleaching are also carried on. The town has a court of first instance a tril unal of commerce chambers of manufactures

1 agriculture and a conneil of prudhommes. The ulation in 1870 was 10 97? Louve is was originally a villa of the dukes of Normanly its floth making in bury first are. In the beginning of the 13th century. It claus, 11 rids one and again during, the Hundred I was been also also that the first of the third of the state of the rids. In the following let Fran for the leavest of the rids. In the driving the logish from 1 ont of 1 Arche Vermeni and Harcourt. It passed through various troubles are essently at the period of the law did to a public will be 10 and 1 arche Vermeni and Harcourt. It passed through various troubles are essently at the period of the law did to a public will be 10 a to 1 a to 1 a to 1 archives a considerable state of 1 over 1 at 1 a to 1 archives a for extra first and the period of 1 over 1 and 1 archives 1 archives a constraint of 1 over 1 and 1 archives 1

LOUVOIS, FRANCOIS MICHFL LE TPLLIER, MAPQUIS DE (1641-1691), the great war minister of Louis XIV, born at Paris on January 18 1641 His father Michel le Tellier sprung from a bourgeois family of Paris, but had attached himself to the parlement of Paris and mirried the niece of the chancellor Aligre He won the favour of De Bullion the superintendent of finances and through him obtained the intendancy of Piedmont where he made the acquaintance of Mazarin He was Mazarin s right hand through the troublous times of the Fronde and was the medium of communication between him and the queen when the cardinal was in nominal di grace at Bruhl had been made secretary of state in 1643, and on the death of Mazarin was continued in his office. Like Colbert and unlike Fouquet he recognized the fact that Louis intended to govern and by humouring his master's passion for knowing every detail of personnel and administration he gained great favour with him. He married his son to a rich heiress the Marquise de Courtenvaux and soon began to instruct him in the management of state busine s. young man speedily won the kings confidence and in 1666 was made secretary of state for war in his father's room. His talents were perceived by the great Turenne in the short war of the Devolution (1667-68) who gave him instruction not so much in the art of war as in the art of providing armies. The peace of Aix la Chapelle signed I ouvois devoted himself to the great work of organizing the French army The years between 1668 and 1672 says Camille Rous et were years of preparation, when Lionne was labouring with all his might to find allies Colbert to find money and Louvois soldiers for Louis Louvois s work was not the least important of the three fill then armies were either bodies of free lances collected round a particular general and looking to him for pay or a sort of armed militia who looked on soldiering as an interlude not a profession Louvois understood the new condition of things and organized a national standing In his organization which lasted almost without a change till the period of the French Revolution, the leading I oints must be noted. First among them was the almost forcible enrollment of the nobility and gentry of France which St Simon so bitterly complains of and in which Louvois carried out part of Louis's measures for curbing the spirit of independence by service in the army or at court, Then must be mentioned his elaborate hierarchy of officers the grades of which with their respective duties he estabh hed for the first time and his new system of drill, per fected by Martinet Lesides the army itself, he organized for its support a system of payment and comm sariat and a hospital system which made it more like a machine less dependent on the weather and far superior to the old German system. Further with the help of Vauban he formed a corps of engineers and lattly to provide the deserving with suitable reward and cocourage the daring he reorganized the military orders of ment, and founded the Hotel des Invalides at Paris The success of his measures is to be se n in the victories of the great war of 1672-1678 in which his old in tructor Turenne was killed. After the peace of Aimeguen in 1678 Louvois was high

1715 His majority was declared in February 1723, and on September 5, 1725 (his cousin, to whom he had been engaged since 1721, having been sent back to Spain) his marriage to Maria Leczinski of Poland, his senior by seven years was solemnized at Tontainebleau. This union continued to subsist after a fashion until the queen's death in '768, but the successive relations of the king with De Chiteauroux De Pompadour and Du Barry are elements of much greater interest and importance to the student of his reign His surname of 'Le Bien sime is raid to date from August 1744 when he was seized with a dangerous illness at Metz, the people of Paris rushed in crowds to the churches to pray for his recovery, nor could they sleep eat, or enjoy any ama-ement until the "well beloved king" was out of danger He died of small pox on May 10 1774 having been predeceased for some years by his only son Louis His successor was his grand on Louis VI For his reign see France (vol ix, pp 584-5931

LOUIS XVI, third son of Louis the Dauphin, and grandson of Louis XV was born at Versailles on August 23 1754, was married to Marie Automette, archduchess 25 1134, was instruct to annie Antonieure, archanomesso of Austria at Versulles on May 16, 1770 succeeded his grandfather on May 10 1771, and was beheaded on January 21 1793 See France (vol 12 pp 593-604)

IOUIS VII httular king of France the third on of

Louis VI and Marie Antoinette was born at Versailles on March 27 1785 became dauphin in June 1789 was proclaimed kin, after the execution of his father was recognized as such by the Governments of England and Russia, but died in captivity in the Temple Paris June 8

LOUIS XVIII , brother of Louis XVI was the fourth grandson of Louis XV, and was born at Versailles on November 17, 1755 receiving at his birth the title of count of Provence During the earlier stages of the revolutionary struggle he howed considerable sympathy with the popular party but in June 1791 he found it nec.ssary to withdraw to Coblentz and subsequently he took ome part in the operations of the army of Coudé. He was at Hamm in Westphalia when tidings of his brothers murder arrived and lost no time in proclaiming the succession of his nephew Louis XVII, him ell being recognized as regent. In June 1795 he succeeded to the regal title, after several years of involuntary wandering he found an asylum in Figland from October 1807 till April 1814 when he reentered France He only once left it again during the Hundred Days" (March to June 1815) his death took place at Paris on September 18, 1824 For his reign co France (vol ix. pp 617-619) He was succeeded by his brother Charles

LOUIS PHILIPPE king of the French was born at the Palais Poyal Paris on October 6, 1773 His father was Louis Philippo-Joseph duke of Orleans a descendant of the younger brother of Louis AIV , and by his mother he derived his origin from the Comto de Toulouse the legitimized son of Louis XIV and Vadame de Vontesnan At his birth he received the title of duke of Valois, and after 1785 when his father succeeded to the Orleans title, he himself bore that of duke of Chartres. In 1781 Madame of Gonles was appointed his "gouverneur" From 1"89 owards he munifected sincer sympath with the new ideas then gaining surrency and in June 1791 he joined at Verid me the regiment of dragoons of which he had been colonel since 1785 in 1792 he took part in the battles of Valme and Jemma; co, holding high military rank under Kellermann and Dumour z in the following year he was present at the bombardment of Venloo and of Maestricht, an I showed remarkable courage at Necrwinden. Prosented

self succeeded to the throne of France on September 1, | along with Dumounez he entered upon a period of twenty one years of exile from France, spent partly in Switzerland and other European countries, partly in the United States and in the Spanish American colonies. By the execution of his father he became duke of Orleans in 1793 and he was married to Marie Amélie daughter of I erdinand IV of Naples, at Palermo on November 25 1809 In April 1814 he returned to Paris where his old military rank and the property of his father were restored to him the ' Hundred Days ' in 1815 condemned him to a renewed but much briefer exile, during the reign of Loui WIII he was regarded with some realonsy by the court on account of his liberal opinions but enjoyed greater favour under Charles V., ummediately after the three days of July 1830 he was called to exercise the functions of 'heutenant general of the kingdom and on August 9 he accepted the title of king of the French For his reign see FRANCE (vol. 1x. p 620-622) Escaping in disgui e from Paris at the Revolution of 1848 he on March 3 reached England where Claremont was his home until his death on August

LOUIS's (1776-1810) queen of Prussia was born March 10 1776, in Hanover where her father, Duke Charles of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was commandant. After the death of her mother who was by birth a princess of He se Darmstadt, she was entrusted to the care of a Fraulein von Wolzogen and afterwards to that of her grandmother the landgravine of Hesse Darmstadt. During the period of the revolutionary wars, she lived for some time with her sister Charlotte the wife of Duke Frederick of Saxe Hildburghau en In 1793 she met at Frankfort the crown prince of Prussia afterwards King Frederick William III who was so fascinated by her beauty and by the noblene.s of her character that he asked her to become his wife On April 24 of the same year they were betrothed and on the 24th of December they were married. As queen of Prussia she commanded universal re-pect and affection and nothing in Prussian biltory a more pathetic than the printenes and digarty with which she borr the sufferings inflicted on her and her family during the war between Prussa and France. After the battle of Jena she went with her husband to Kongaberg and when the battles of Lylu and Fredband had placed Prus a absolutely at the mercy of France, she made a personal appeal to Napoleon at his headquarters in Tilsit but without success. Early in 1808 she accompanied the king from Memel to Kenigs ber, whence towards the end of the year she visited 5t letersburg, returning to Berlin on the 13d ct December 1809 During the war Napoleon, with incredible bru tality attempted to destroy the queen's reputation but the only effect of his charges in Prussia was to make her more deeply beloved. On the 19th of July 1810 she died in her husband's arms, while visiting her father in Strelitz. No other queen in modern times has been more sincerely mourned. She was buried in the garden of the palace at Charlottenburg, where a beautiful mausoleum containing a fine recumbent statue by Lauch was built over her grave In 1840 her husband was buried by her side. The Louisa Foundation (Luisenstift) for the education of girls was established in her honour and in 1811 Frederick William III instituted the Order of Loui a (Instenorden) On the 10th of March 1876 the Prussian people etlebrated the hundredth anniversary of her birth, and it was then decided to erect a statue of Queen Louisa in the Thicrgarten at Berlin.

See Adami Luce Köninn con Prousen Theil 1878 Engel, Könin Luce 1876 Sinchholm Luce K pu von Trensen, 1870 Mommen and Tretuble Köninn Luce 18 6 in English Hulson Lufe and Times of Luce Queen of Prusen, 1874

chancellor and his only opponent Colbert was in growing The ten years of peace between 1678 and 1688 were distinguished in French history by the rise of Madame de Maintenon the capture of Strasburg, and the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in all of which Louvois bore a prominent part. The surprise of Strasburg in 1681 in time of peace in pursuance of an order of the chamber of reunion was not only planned but executed by Louvois and Monclar and after the revocation of the Edict of Vantes he claims the credit of inventing the dragonnades. Colbert died in 1653, and had been replaced by Le Pelletier an adherent of Louvois in the controller generalship of finance and by Louvois himself in his ministry for public buildings which he took that he might be the ministerable to gratify the king's two favourite pastimes war and build ings. Louvois was able to superintend the succe ses of the first years of the war of 1688, but died suddenly of apoplexy after leaving the king s cabinet on July 16 1691 His sudden death caused a suspicion of poison, and struck everybody with surprise. "He is dead' writes Madame de Sevigné, that great minister, that important man who held so grand a position and whose Mot spread so far who ' Tell the king of England was the centre of so much said Louis the next day 'that I have lost a good minister but that his affairs and mine will go none the worse for He was very wrong with Louvois the organizer of that' victory was gone Great war ministers are far rarer than great generals French history can only point to Carnot as his equal English history only to the elder Pitt. The comparison with Carnot is an instructive one both had to organize armies out of old material on a new system, both had to r form the principle of appointing officers, both were admirable contrivers of campaigns, and both devoted themselves to the material well being of the soldiers in private life the comparison will not hold Carnot was a good husband an upright man and a broad minded thinker and politician while I ouvois married for money and lived openly with various mi trestes, most notoriously with the beautiful Midame de Courcelles used all means to over throw his rivals and boasted of having revived persecution in his horrible system of the dragonnades,

in his northine system of the uniquinates.

The principal authority for Louvous all the and times is Cumille Rouse's Allestore de Louvous 4 vols 186 63 agreet work founded on the 900 volumes of his 1 quickes at the Depth is la Gair revaluation from the state of the control Testament Politique de Louiois (1690) is apurirus

LOVAL SIMON PRASER BARON & famous Jacobite intriguer executed for the part which he took in the rebellion of 1745 was born about the year 1676 and was the second son of Thomas, afterward twelfth Lord Lovat. He was educated at King's College Aberdeen and there seems reason to believe that he was there no negligent student as his corre pondence afterwards gives abundant proof not only of a thorough command of good English and idiomatic French but of such an acquaintance with the Latin classics as to leave him never at a loss for an at t quotation from Virgil or Horace. Whether Lovat ever felt any real principle of loyalty to the Stuarts or was actuated throughout merely by what he supposed to be self interest it is difficult to determine but that he was a born traitor and deceiver there can be no doubt. One of his first acts on leaving college was to recruit three hundred men from his clin to form part of a regiment in the service of William and Mary in which he himself was to hold a command his object being as he unhesitatingly avows to have a body of well trained soldiers and r his influence whomat a moment's notice he mucht carry over to the intere t of King James. Among other wild cutrages in which howas engage about this time was a rape and forced marriage committed

in favour, his father Michel le Tellier had been made | the widow of a previous Lord Lovat with the view appar ently of securing his own succession to the estates, and it is a curious instance of his plausibility and power of influence ing others that after being subjected by him to the most horrible ill usage, the woman is said to have ultimately become seriously attached to him. A prosecution for his violence however having been instituted against him by Lady Lovats family, Simon found it prudent to retire first to his native strongholds in the Highlands, and afterwards to France, where he at length found his way in July 1702 to the court of St Germans One of his first steps toward; gaining influence there ae ms to have been to announce his conversion to the Catholic faith. He then proceeded to put the great project of restorn, the exiled family into a practical shape. Hitherto nothing seems to ha e been known among the Jacobite exiles of the efficiency of the Highlanders as a military force But Lovat, who was of course well acquainted with their capabilities, say that as they were the only part of the British population accustomed to the independent use of arms, they could be at once put in action against the reigning power His plan therefore was to land five thou and I reach troops at Dundee where they might reach the north eastern passes of the Highlands in a day's march and be in a position to divert the British troops till the Highlands should have time to rise Immedi ately afterwards hve hundred men were to land on the west coast seize bort Willia n or Inverlochy and thus prevent the acress of any military force from the south to the central Highlands The whole scheme affords strong indication of Lovat a sagacity as a military strategist, and it is observable that his plan is that which was continuously kept in view in all the future attempts of the Jacobites and finally acted on in the last outbreak of 1745 The advisers of the Pretender seem to have been either slow to trust their astute coad jutor or slow to comprehend his project. At last however he was despatched on a secret mission to the Highlands to sound those of the chiefs who were likely to rise and to ascertain what forces they could bring into the field. He vers soon found however that th re was little di position to join the rebellion and he then made up his mind to secure his own cafety by revealing all that he knew to the Government of Queen Anne Having by this means obtained a pardon for all his previous crimes he was sent back to France to act as a spy on the Jacobites On returning to Paris suspicions soon got affort as to his proceedings and in the end he was committed close prisoner in the castle of Angouleme where he remained for nearly ten years or till November 1714 when he made his e cane to Ingland For some twenty five years after this he was chiefly occupied in lawsuits for the recovery of his estates and the re-establishment of his fortune in both of which objects he was successful. The intervals of his leisure were filled up by Jacobite and Anti-Jacobite intrinues, in which he seems to have alternately as suited his interests acted the traiter to both parties. But he so far obtained the confidence of the Covernment as to have secure I the appointments of sheriff of Inverne s and of colonel of an independent company His disloyal practices however, soon led to his being suspected and he was delived of both his appointments When the rebells m of 1715 brike out, Lovat acted with his characteristic duplicity presented to the Jacobites-what was I robally in the main true-that though caper for their succe a his west health and advanced years prevented him from joining the standard of the prince in person while to the Lord President I ribes be professed his cordial attachment to the e of things but lamented that his headstrong remonstrances had in tited en in

d succeeded in taking with him 'in of the I rusers The truth

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LOUISIANA

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square miles as the total land area of the Sa e

The average elevation of the S ate minh; To fort, and no part of it reaches 00 feet al ire seaterel. The me clesate I portion is near its portlern I mier. The surface is raturally divid d into two parts -the upland and the alluvial and coalt swamp regions. Lab of the larger streams as well as a lar, preportion of the smaller over is accompanied by a 1 lt of to tors land of greater or 1 as width lying low as regards the stream and habte to ner flow at times of high water. These I them land form collectively what is known as the alluvial region ! extends in a brind belt diwn the Masserph, from the mouth of the Ohio to the (ulf of Mexico and up the Quachita and its branches and the Red I wer to and beyon ! the limits of the Sate. Its breadth alm, th Missi sign within this St to ranges from 10 to 30 cr 60 m' + a 1 that alor, the Red I wer and Ousehita has an avera e breadth of 10 miles. Through its great fixel plain the Mississippi river winds upon the summit of a ridge formel by its own deposits. In each direction the country fal s away in a succession of minor undulations, the summits of the ridges being occupied by the streams and bayons. Nearly all of this vast flood jum hes below the level of high water in the Mississipi and were it not for the protection afford d by the levers, with which most of the course of the stream is lined, every con i lerable rise of its waters would inundate va. t areas of fertile and cultivat d land.

Stretching along the coast, and extending inland to a varying, distance maning from 20 to 50 over over 00 outer as a low awang region the surface of which is directable only by the slight ridges along the attraints and loynow which traverse it by co amonal patches of slightly clevated prairies, and by line cal index It is in and along, the borders of this coast wamp region that most of the sugar cane and rec. produced in the State tere grows.

The low regrous of Louisian including the alluvial 'ands and the coast swampr comprise about 20 100 squire miles or nearly one-balf the area of the State. This remainder consists of uplands of prairie and forest. The borders of these uplands are gen rally defined by lines of

bluffs of no great height.

The reneinal rivers are the Missusupp, which flows nearly 600 mine through and along the border of the State the Red River the Omehita or Washita, Salune, and Pearl all which, excepting the last are navigable at all stages of the water. Beades those streams which may properly be called rivers the State is interacted by bayous, severall of which are of great importance both for navigation and for drainings. They may be characterized as secondary of the rivers. Among them may be mentione?

Achalitya lagen, Bayon la Fonethe and Livin I cult The shift has not the name has Leverer Leonater long, and that may privers but a term on particularly if the face shapith in trees are known as boths. The abundant portion of the control of the return of the return of the return of the return of the serve of the office of the control of the serve of the office of the control of the serve of the serv

The lake of the Stan are nainly competed in threu takes classes. First cornett a la recover the c as marr il which are r nly land liekel toys whom waters are sa' and mit h m e ar i fall with the thire. Of this eless are fentchartrain Image the segre and hate e and in high ador rearly all this is unto tin the seef or of the court swamps. There are sim, 'y parts of the sea which have excepted the I make process extration by the great tot earlithe leave a mine the med elses, later in numbers but small in area is the result f "entadla" and other chan we of el send in the line et grant, ton and extent to the B. I live Thought of the need it by the charles and clannel been a gral ally in 'a'ed fr ist a ream by the deposit of ail at the time hardware of the later than elang in wha were I must winding of the reference. shoped lake. A third class may be mer sened parely tho a ut a l l River and its law hes which are empel by the partial suggereef the waterby the "reft" above Sheerepor The ar of course me birers after a see in that at oth tire, and, it may be added being been ruck ted ed in mer by the estima of a ch tr 1 through the rath

The china of the Style is with open, the mean Chesa and the presture range for 00 to a change as presimately with the letitude. The man temperature of the 1 text month is about 50 while that the china of the china much range, an indirect parts of the 5th of fine 45 to 60. The temperature rangly if ever falls below 0 take, while that 1 wo for summer reach 100 in zero parts. The randful is very leavy along the cost as sed up 60 inches round the two demans uplant and in more than 500.

fuel et in the i ettl ern districts.

This larg amount of prosture togeth r with the high begits tempera ure and the fortile soil suffers to cover the greater time part of the State and particularly the alluvial regions and the coast awamps with the most luxuriant sub-tropical vinetation both arborescent and berlangua. Much of the lat er region is covered with loft; express trees from which hang festoens of Spanish mass. The most common species of the all irial regions and the drier portions of the cua. I swamps am live and other species of cake sweet gum magnolia, the tulij tree black walnut, pine and e dar Alen, the streams in the alluvial region are found uillows, cotton woods basket oaks and other speci s of similar habitat. For the beauty and fragrance of its flowers. Louisiana is justly celebrated. Its bottom land and its or land prairies are dicked with them in trapical prefusion. I rominent among them in al undance are roses magnolias, jasmines camellias and olcanders. Most fruits con mon to a semi tropical region are to be found here either native or cultivated such as oranges, olives figs peaches and

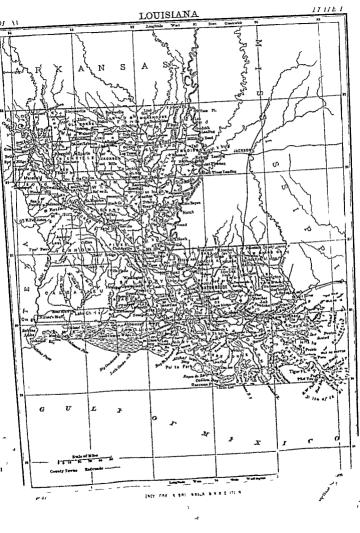
The forests cover a very considerable portion of the area Forest of the State and are detained in the fatture to form an important element of its wealth although up to the present time the lumber interest has not been very extensively developed. The most valuable tumber is that of the long leaved pine (Pinus australia) and the short leaved pine forms, being nowhere found in the alluvaria or coast sections. The north western just of the State is occupied by the short-leaved jine, while the Ion [leaved pine is found

and was most unwilling to go out, but was compelled by his father to do so I ovat a fall e professions of fidelity did not of course long deceive the Government, and after the battle of Culloden he was obliged to retreat to some of the wildest recesses of the Highlands after seeing from a distant height his proud castle of Dounie delivered to the flames by the royal army Even then however, broken down by disease and old age carried about on a litter and unable to move without assistance his mental resources did no fail him, and in a conference with several of the Jacobite leaders he proposed that they should raise a body of three thousand men which would be enough to make their moun tains impregnable and at length force the Government to give them advantageous terms The project though by no means a chimerical one was not carried out and Lovat after enduring incredible hardships in his wanderings was at last arrested on an island in Loch Morar close upon the west coast. He was conveyed in a litter to London and after a trial of five days sentence of death in ' the ordinary brutal form peculiar to England " was pronounced upon him on the 19th of March 1747 His executi n took place on the 9th of April following His conduct to the last was dignified and even cheerful, his humour his power of sarcasm, and his calm defiance of fate never deserting him. Ju t before submitting his head to the block he repeated the line from Horace-Dulce t decorum est pro patria mora

LOVE-BIRD a name omewhat indefinitely bestowed, chiefly by dealers in live animals and their customers on some of the smaller short tailed I arrots from the remark able affection which examples of of posite sexes exhibit towards each other an affection popularly believed to be so great that of a pair that have been kept together in car tivity neither can long survive the loss of its partner By many systematic ornithclogists the little birds thus named brought almost entirely from Africa and South America, have be a retained in a single genus Pottacul's though those belonging to the former country were by oth is separated as Aqui with This separation however was by no means generally approved, and indeed it was not early justified, until Garrod (Proc Zool Society 1874 p. 003) rangered good anatomical ground afforded by the structure of the carotid artery for regarding the two groups as distinct and thus removed what had seemed to be the almost unintelligible puzzle presented by the geographical distribution of the species of I sittacula in a large sonse though I rofes or Huxley (op cat 1868 p 319) had indeed already sugge ted one way of meeting the difficulty 1s th genus is now restricted only one of the six si caes of Intravels enumerated in the Novemelator the second random commented in the Assimilation for selection and selection of the Next pical Region the exceptional instance being the Maximilation of the Next pical Region the exceptional instance. seven recomized by the same authors as ferning the very nearly allied genus Tree comt. On the other hand of 49 1 mais, from which the so-called genus P leopastic can secreely be separated five if not six species are known all bel ngm, to the I thoran Region and all but one form (which is in ingrous to Madagissar and thence for been wildly dissumnated) are natives of Mrica. In this group probably comes also Intinus with a smaller see tes from th. Malsyru Subregum. These Old World form see the Lone India, program the others seem by leaven the decreation and still less do certain even an all-r latrot the very small et indeed of the Order which are feel or to the his trainin Lie con though an are not of their diarca, we see they may here be just to ind by name but their real a busts recraits to be Letersein L

LOVELACE, RICHARD (1618-1655) English poet, was born in 1618 On the fathers side he was a scion of a Kentish family, and inherited a tradition of military distinction maintained by successive generations from the time of Edward III His mother's family was legal, her grandfather had been chief baron of the exchequer Lovelace s fame has been kept alive by a few songs and the romance of his career and his poems are commonly spoken of as careless improvisations and merely the amusements of an active soldier But the unhappy course of his life gave him more leisure for verse making than opportunity of soldiering Before the outbreak of the civil war in 1642 his only active service was in the bloodless expedition which ended in the Pacification of Berwick in 1610 By that time he was one of the most distinguished of the company of courtly poets gathered round Queen Henrietta, and influenced as a school by contemporary French writers of sers de so sete had probably a more serious and sustained poetical ambition than any of them He wrote a comedy The Scholar, when he was sixteen and a tragedy, The Soldier, when he was one and twenty From what he says of Fletcher it would seem that this dramatist was his model but only the spirited prologue and epilogue to his comedy have been preserved. When the rupture between king and parlia ment took place Lovelace was committed to the Gatchouse at Westminster for presenting to the Commons a petition from Lentish royalists in the king s favour It was then that he wrote his most famous song 'To Althou from He was liberated on bail of £40 000 -a sign of his importance in the eyes of the parliament,-and throughout the civil war was a prisoner on parole, with this security in the hands of his enemies. His only active service was after 1646 when he rai ed a regiment for the French king and took part in the siege of Dunkirk. Returning to England in 1648 he was again thrown into prison. During this second imprisonment, he collected and revised for the press a volume of occasional poems, many if not most of which had previously appeared in various publication. The volume was published in 1649 under the title of Lucasta his poetical name -- contracted from Lux Casts .- for Lucy Sucheverell a lady who marrud another during his absence in France on a report that he had died of his wounds at Dunkirk. The last ten years of I ovelace s life were passed in obscurity His fortune had been exhausted in the Lings interest and he is said to have been supported by the generosity of more fortunate friends. He died according to Aubrey, 'in a cellar in Longacre. A volume of Lovelace's Posthume Poems was published in 1659 by one of his brothers They are of very inferior ment to his own collection

weight introduced to the second of the secon



artificial imitation. His career as a dramatist was checked by the suppression of the stage of he had been born thirty years earlier or thirty years later Fitcher or Congrew would have had in him a powerful run. The inset recent edition of his poems is that by W C Hazlitt, in 1°64

LOVLR, SAMULL (1797-1868), novelist, artist song writer, and musician was born in Dublin in 1797. His father was a member of the stock exchange Lover begin life as an artist and was elected an academician of the lloyal Hiberman Society of Arts-1 body of which he afterwards became secretary He acquired repute as a miniature painter, and a number of the local aristocracy sat to him for their portraits His love for music showed itself at a very carly age At a dinner given to the poet Moore in 1818 Lover sang one of his own songs, which elicited special praise from Moore. One of his be tknown potratts was that of Paganini, which was exhibited at the Poyal Academy He attracted attention as an author by his Legends and Stories of Ireland (1832) and was one of the first writers for the Dublin University Magazine He went to London about 1835 where among others he painted Lord Brougham in his robes as lord chancellor his varied gifts rendered him very popular in society and he appeared often at Lady Blessingtons evening There he ang several of his songs which were so well received that he published them (Songs and Ballads 1839) Some of them illustrated Irish superstitions among these being 'Pory O More," The Angels Whisper The May Dew," and 'The Pour Angels Whisper The May Dew," and 'The Tour leaved Shamrock 'In 1837 appeared Rory O More a National Pomince, which at once made him a great reputation as a novelist, he afterwards dramatized it for the Adelphi Theatre London In 1842 was published his best known work Handy andy an Irish Tale while his multifarious pursuits had seriously affected his health and in 1844 he gave up writing for some time substituting instead public entertainments called by him if irish Evenings" illustrative of his own works and his

powers as a musician and composer These were very successful both in Great Britain and in America. In addition to publishing numerous songs of his own Lover edited a collection entitled *The Lyrax of Irrland* which edited a collection entitled on July 6 1868 Lover appeared in 1858 He died on July 6 1868 Lover appeared in 1858 He died on July 5 1868 Lover, was remarkable for hi versulity, but his fame rests analy on his songs and novels the latter are full of many Iruh humour and teem with full-tots pictures of manny Iruh humour and teem with full-tots pictures of mannon his Beades those already mentioned he wrote national his Beades those already mentioned he wrote national his Peome of 1864) and Metrical Tales and Other Proposity 1860.

Poems (1860)

LOWELL the twenty seventh city in population of the United States in Middlesex county Massachusetts at the nuction of the Concord and Merrimack rivers 25 mines north west from Boston. It is often called the Spindle City" and the 'Manchester of America because of the City and the Manchester of America because of the extent of its cotton manufacture. The principal source of its water power is Pawtucket Falls in the Merrimack, and steam is employed as an auxiliary to the amount of 19 793 horse-power The first cotton mill was started in 1823 when the place was the village of East Chelmsford In 1826 it was made a town and named Lowell in memory of Francis Cabot Lowell from whose plans it had been developed but who died in 1817. It was incorporated as a city in 1836 It originally comprised 2895 acres but by annexation from neighbouring towns its area has been oy annexation from neighbouring towns its area has been increased to 7615 acres, or 11.8 square miles. The population which in 1836 was 17 633, as 40 928 in 1870 and 19485 in 1880 (males, 26 855 (emales 32 630) and in 1882 was estimated at 64 000.

The following table hours the extent of the respected.

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